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The Bombay Chronicle

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The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

VOL. XIX NO. 108— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SIMLA REACTIONARIES AT WORK

—:o:—

Bill For Controlling Press

EFFORTS TO MISLEAD NEW VICEROY FAIL

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 8.

I find considerable consternation among Anglo-Indian correspondents here who had hitherto been singing to a particular tune. The moment Lord Irwin left they applauded DeMontmorency speech, as representing the views of the Government of India. This had no basis then. They began to prove that the Frontier Province was on fire, but Lord Willingdon refused to be so intimidated.

A FALSE CRY.

Then they started the cry that anarchists were doing mischief in places like Chittagong and here again they failed to make any impression. The cry was then raised that Communism was spreading far and wide in the Punjab and U. P. and when the returns of revenues were examined, it was discovered that the position had actually improved. They began now to propagate that Indian Princes were backing out. But the Nawab of Bhopal has given the life direct to it by arranging to come up to Simla with the Indian State Round Tablers to discuss the position with the Viceroy and assure him that Indian States support to the scheme of Federation.

MORE LACHES.

Now they have been outwitted even in respect of Mahatma Gandhi's programme for they find that Mahatma is coming up shortly. The fact of the matter is that the sources of information of these Anglo-Indian correspondents have no hand in shaping of higher nor are they consulted and to the extent that they are against the Round Table Conference idea, they are trying to have their innings but they are already all out and find themselves entirely outwitted. It seems that the Viceroy's point of view is that he must carry out the British Government's policy with which he is in sympathy.

NEW PRESS BILL.

Having thus been outwitted in every case they have hitched upon writings in the Indian Press and are trying to make out that they are all so seditious that a Bill for better control of the Press in India is again called for. Of course, in this as in all other matters they are acting as the conduct pipe of a section of officialdom. But here again Lord Wilingdon is not likely to be misled, for he appears to be slow to believe in Secretarial stories and is anxious to do nothing to disturb the policy of His Majesty's Government.

And in this he has the support of his cabinet, as was apparent from this morning meeting of the Executive Council. This evening Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has an interview with the Viceroy.

CLIQUE THAT DISTURBS PEACE.

—:o:—

SIMLA, May 8.

In his presidential address to the annual general meeting of the Simla Trades Association Lala Kashmiri Mal referred to the hopeful outlook brought about for traders by the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. He added: "Unfortunately as soon as Lord Irwin left this country the reactionary elements began to assert themselves we traders are so vitally concerned in this matter that we should raise our voice of protest and indignation against any attempt of clique to disturb peaceful atmosphere of the country that was brought about by the Pact. I trust that the new Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, to whom, I am glad to notice our Simla Municipality is extending a hearty welcomme, will take every step to put down the reactionary element and ensure to the country the continuance of conditions of peace. We have no grounds of complaint against the Congress. They have honourably stood by the Pact. We traders have no objection to peaceful picketing to encourage indigenous industries. I trust that the scare-mongers will be given a cold shoulder by the Viceroy."

After dealing with some local matters, he referred to the issues raised by the Round Table Conference and said:

"As your President I have to emphasise the need for such changes in the law of the country as will enable the creditors of Indian rulers in British India to sue the defaulters in courts set up for the purpose. At a time when constitutional questions are being seriously considered we should lay a very great emphasis on such changes as would meet our point of view. In this regard we had bitter experience over the Bharatpur affair. I will state at the same time that our trade dealings with some of Simla Hill State Chiefs are very satisfactory."

SIRDAR INTERVIEWS SURAT COLLECTOR

—:o:—

SURAT, May 8.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel interviewed Mr. Kothawala, Collector of Surat yesterday at Bardoli. The conversation between them lasted about one and a half hours. Nothing is definitely known as to what transpired between them but it is understood that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel talked with the Collector in connection with the problem of forfeited lands.—A. P.

SIMLA PREPARES FOR MAHATMAJI

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 8.

Dr. N. L. Verma, President of the Congress Committee, Simla, in a statement to the Press says "Mahatma Gandhi is expected here on the 13th May. The Congress Committee of Simla has made full arrangements to welcome Mahatmaji with due honours, and if Mahatmaji agrees, we propose to take him in a procession through the Lower Bazar and Mall. It is very important that a proper platform be found for Mahatmaji to address a public meeting. Unfortunately Simla Town Hall which should belong to the public has been given for the last forty years to a European dramatic club. I met Deputy Commissioner yesterday and asked him to allow us to hold a meeting on the Ridge which is the only suitable open place for the purpose. I also told him that the police should not interfere in our arrangements, but can co-operate if it chooses, under our instructions. The Congress Committee is making all arrangements possible and has requested Mahatmaji to be its guest during his stay in Simla."

—:o:—

Congress Seeks Sanction To Hold Meeting

(From Our Special Representative.)
SIMLA, May 8.

I understand that Mr. Crump, Deputy Commissioner, Simla has referred to the Punjab Government the request of the local Congress Committee to arrange a public meeting on the ridge when Mahatma Gandhi may be able to address a gathering during his visit to Simla.

Vallabbhai To Preside Over Sasvan Conference

—:o:—

SURAT, May 8.

Mr. Patel will preside over the annual gathering of the "the Vaishva Vidhyalaya" at Sasvan.—A. P.

MAHATMA HITS BACK

—:o.—

Reply To Grey

PICKETING WILL BE SUSPENDED IF IT IS COERCIVE

BORSAD, May 8.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement in reply to the statement of Mr. Grey, Acting Chairman, Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association:—

It is astonishing how ignorant responsible Englishmen, like Mr. Grey, are as to the real condition. I have to impute ignorance to Mr. Grey as I could not bring myself to believe that he was wilfully distorting the real condition. The Delhi agreement tabooed threats, intimidation and coercion of every form in connection with picketing which has to be absolutely peaceful. I insisted that this condition was carried out and it is being carried out in a vast majority of cases. If 'bonafide' case of intimidation, coercion or threat is made out, I will have no hesitation in every such case in advising and insisting on suspension of picketing. I know how important it is from our own standpoint to carry out the agreement in the strictest manner possible.—A. P.

ADVENT OF A NEW PARTY

—:o:—

Swami Govindanand As President.

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, May 5.

At a meeting held at Swami Govindanand's house last evening a new party was formed of those who do not believe in Delhi Pact have no faith in R. T. C. and stand by Lahore resolution of unalloyed Independence and desire equal opportunity to all, proper and legitimate place to peasants, workers and who are intolerant of communalism in any shape or form in the Indian constitution with Swami Govindanand as the President, Dr. Tarachand J. Lalwani as Secretary. The party has been named Socialist-Republican Party.

WATKINS RESCUES COURTAULD

—:o:—

Ahrenberg Dropps Down Food Packet

LONDON, May 8.

Angmagsalik.—It is now established that the dog sledge party led by Watkins rescued 'Courtauld. 'Ahrenberg,' after three hours' flight searching on fozen waters for a sign of the missing explorer, spotted the hut and landed as near as possible.

He then walked to it but found the hut empty. There were tracks of a sledge, however, leading from the hut which 'Ahrenberg' followed, flying low in his aeroplane till he sighted Watkins' Party, marching to the base accompanied by Courtauld.

'Ahrenberg' dropped food and flew back to the expedition's base with good news.—Reuter.

3000 BAGS OF TOBACCO ON FIRE

—:o:—

Damage Estimated At Rs. 50,000

SURAT, May 8.

A serious fire broke out last night in godowns containing tobacco bags and cotton seeds. About three thousand bags of tobacco were gutted by fire and spoiled by water and 150 gadis of cotton seeds were also damaged. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 50,000. The cause of the fire is not yet known.—A. P.

ATTEMPT ON CAPTAIN'S LIFE

—:o:—

3 Years Jail For Assailaut

RANGOON, May 8.

The District Magistrate of Mawlaik has sentenced Ali Mahomed a surveyor, to three years rigorous imprisonment for making an attempt on the life of Capt. C. F. Heaney, R. E. while in camp on the night of April 7. It appears that the Captain had occasion to reprimand the accused and comment adversely on his work, whereupon the accused was said to have fired three shots at the Captain from a distance causing slight injury. He escaped, but was later arrested.—A. P.

SAVAGE SENTENCE ON "GEN" AVARI

—:o:—

Given Hard Labour For Three Years

CASE UNDER ARMS ACT!

"General" Manchersha Avari, who was arrested last night, was tried under Section 117, I. P. C. and Section 19 Act, convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under each count, the sentences to run consecutively.—A.P.

Satyagraha Before Avari's Lorry

—:o:—

Nagpur May 8.

When "General" Avari was suddenly arrested last night at 10-30 while he was in a meeting at Maskasat for breach of the Arms Act and for abetment under section 117 I.P.C. there was great commotion and the temper of the meeting ran high. Some lay before the lorry in which Sjt. Avari was being taken and refused to move till they were forcibly removed. It is said that a few of the police officers including the City Superintendent were injured by stone throwing. Empress Mills No. 5 was closed and hartal was observed to-day. Great sensation still prevails.

Alleged Rough Handling By Police

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, May 8.

A meeting was held at Nagpur to-day. General Avari with three others one of whom was a Deshseviks was arrested last night while attending a meeting in Itwari. His silver sword was also confiscated by the police. It is alleged that the volunteers and Mr. Avari were rather roughly handled at the time of the arrest. The arrests are believed to be made in connection with picketting done by these persons in Itwari on Wednesday last.

(Earlier News about "General" Avari see Page 16.)

NON-RETURN OF LANDS BY SIRDAR GARDA

—:o:—

Mahatma Explains True Position

BORSAD, May 8.

Regarding the report published by a Bombay paper about the refusal by Sardar Garda to return confiscated lands purchased by him in Bardoli Taluka, Mahatma Gandhi interviewed said that the report was correct but Gandhiji added that so far as he knew, there was no obstruction deliberate or otherwise on the part of the men, who had strict instructions not to interfere with those who might be removing crops from the fields in question. He had undertaken to enquire into every complaint that might be made by Sardar Garda. He had asked for specific instances and not one was supplied him.

He was, therefore, pained and surprised at Sardar Garda's attempt to evade or repudiate the agreement into which after full deliberation, he had entered. Gandhiji had already brought that matter to the notice of Sir Cowasji Jehangir who was the principal negotiator.

SIRDAR AND NON-PAYMENT OF REVENUE.

Asked whether Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had asked the people of Bardoli Taluka not to pay unauthorised arrears, Mahatma Gandhi said that it was not a question of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel asking people not to pay arrears. It was a question of inability on the part of people to pay. The fact was that it was really difficult to pay even the current year's dues. In many cases in the affected areas in both Surat and Kaira Districts, they were obliged to ask for suspension even in some cases in respect of the current year's due. The chief thing to aim at was not insisting on the pound of flesh but to see that the political movement for non-payment of taxes was discontinued in a 'bone fide' manner and the people paid whatever they could under the circumstances. After a conference with the cultivators of Bardoli taluka, both Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had come to the conclusion that it would not be proper to ask or expect the people to pay more than this year's dues.—A. P.

ALLEGED HARASSMENT OF GARDA'S MEN

—:o:—

Cawasji Jehangir's Letter To Gandhiji

BORSAD, May 8.

In reply to a telegram sent by Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the refusal by Sardar Garda to return confiscated lands in Bardo liTaluka, Sir Cowasji Jehengir (Junior) has sent to Gandhiji specific charges of harassment of Sardar Garda's men by the people.

As these charges have been brought to the notice of Gandhiji for the first time, he is making prompt enquiries in accordance with the pledge given by him to Sir Cowasji Jehangir, that every complaint made by Sardar Garda would be promptly investigate and that there would be no more harassment from the people.

Mahatma Gandhi says that he would be painfully surprised if it was found that people had harassed any of Sardar Garda's men after the agreement but in any case the repudiation of the agreement on the allegation of harassment would be a highly improper procedure on the part of Sardar Garda, expecially when he has definite assurances that every complaint would be investigated and if found true, due relief would be given.—A. P.

NO FORFERITURE OF INAMS IN KARNATAK

All Cases Dropped By Govt.

BELGAUM, May 7.
(By Mail).

The question of the forfeiture of Inam and Vatan holdings in the Karnatak has, it is understood, been settled in a satisfactory manner.

It will be remembered that some persons including Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande were served with notices during the Civil Disobedience movement asking them as to why their Inam Vatan should not be forfeited to Government.

Some of these cases were inquired into and disposed of, while proceedings with regard to the rest had not been finished when the Irwin-Gandhi agreement was concluded.

It is learnt that the Government have now decided to drop all pending cases of Inam forfeitures in the Karnatak and to restore Inams already forfeited.—A. P.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO LEAGUE.

SIMLA, May 8.

According to political circles, Sir B. L. Mitter, Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council has been selected as the leader of the Indian Delegation to the forthcoming session of the League of Nations. The Nawab of Palanpur is mentioned on behalf of Indian Princes.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council this morning at Viceregal Lodge.—A. P.

Gandhiji's Message To Hindustani Seva Dal Cadets

—:o:—

The following message is sent by Mahatmaji to the campers of the Officers' Training Corps of the Hindustani Seva Dal; who are now undergoing training at Borvili.

"Camping for Congress Volunteers should mean greater dedication greater self-purification, greater service of the poor, greater skill in hand spinning and carding, greater skill in dealing with repairs to various machines required for spinning, ginning, carding etc., and above all, greater regard for truth and "Ahimsa." A Congress volunteer in camp should mean cleaning up of surrounding villages. M. K. GANDHI.

This message has been sent by Dr. Hardiker to add campers in the country which are being run under the auspices of the Seva Dal, for proper action.

VILLAGE HEADMAN FACING GALLOWS

—:o:—

Sends Letter To Mahatma

BORSAD, May 8.

Vagha Za'a (who was appointed headman of village Vadadala in place of the village headman who resigned in pursuance of the civil disobedience movement) who has been sentenced to death in connection with the murder of the old resigned headman, has returned about four acres of confiscated lands in the same village purchased by him and has written in letter to Mahatma Gandhi from Baroda Central Jail where he is awaiting execution.—A. P.

DAMAGES FOR IMAM OF WOKING MOSQUE

—:o:—

From Abdulla Day

LONDON, May 8.

Damages of £500 were awarded to Abdul Majid, Imam of Woking Mosque and head of Islamic Mission to England in an action for libel against Abdulla Day for a letter that the defendant, who did not appear, wrote to a newspaper in Lahore alleging that the Mission was suddenly taking special interest in a religious crusade against Russia and stating that the "Imam tried to hold protest meeting, so that Lord Headley might stand shoulder to shoulder with his old friend the Bishop of London".

Plaintiff giving evidence said that he never associated with political movements.

Several Muslims testified that if defendant's statements had been true they would have dissociated themselves from the mosque.

Giving a verdict for the plaintiff the jury added a rider that the defendant should insert an apology in Indian papers.

Justice Branson said.—We cannot order that, although it is very likely that the ought to.—Reuter.

Labour Retains Seat

—:o:—

LONDON, May 8.

The by-election to the House of Commons from Strollox division of Glasgow owing to death of Mr. James Stewart, Labour member, has resulted as follows:—

	Votes.
Mr. W. Leonard (Labour)	10,044
Mr. J A. Kennedy (Conservative)	8,662
Miss E. Campbell (Scottish Nationalist)	3,521

—Reuter.

100 QUAKES IN HAWKES BAY

—:o:—

LONDON, May 8.

Wellington.—Over hundred earthquake shocks were felt last night in Hawkes Bay and Poverty Bay Districts.

Many residents of townships of Tiniroto and South Gisborne, left their homes.

Many chimneys in Wairao rebuilt after last earthquake have been shaken down.—Reuter.

REBEL CLASH WITH POLICE

—:o:—

Fate Of Government Party Unknown.

D. S. P. AND INSPECTOR KILLED.

RANGOON, May 7.

The only official news received from Prome since yesterday's communique tends to confirm the fear that Mr. Austin, the District Superintendent of Police, has been killed in the attack on his party.

It seems almost certain that the Burman Inspector who accompanied Mr. Austin had also been killed. Despite continuous search the bodies have not yet been found. The fate of the rest of the party except a constable and the Inspector's cook who escaped is unknown.

It is reported that the cook saw Mr. Austin fall while retreating and the Inspector cut by the rebels though both used their revolvers. Mr. Austin's father the Rev. Austin is a resident of Cornwall. The deceased's wife is now on board a steamer proceeding to England.

Among the other rebel activities one murder is reported at Tharwaddy, one dacoity at Insein, the looting of money and a gun at Thayetmyo, and the murder of a headman's brother by rebels who took him for a Government spy.—A. P.

END OF REBELLION

Portuguese Insurgents Surrender.

LONDON, May 8.

Lisbon—The insurgents in Portuguese Guinea have surrendered, according to a message from the Portuguese Consul at Dakar.—Reuter.

VACANCY CAUSED BY PROF. SHAHANI'S DEATH

—:o:—

Acharya Gidwani Contesting

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, May 8.

The vacancy caused by the death of Prof. S. C. Shahani in the Bombay University Senate in the constituency of registered graduates is being now contested by Acharya Gidwani, Administrative Officer, Karachi Municipality and Acharya Gidwani, M.A. (Oxon.) Principal, Ramja's College who resigned in 1920 and joined the Gujerat Vidyapith, Mahatma Gandhi's National University, as Vice-Chancellor and Principal. In 1928 he was appointed to the present post. In the last Satyagraha movement he was sentenced to one year R. I. under Section 117 I. P. C. read with the Salt Act.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. JULY.

New York, May 8.	
Previous Closing Rate	9 95
To-day's Opening Rate	9 97
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	10 10
Difference	+.15
Broach Expectation A/M.	185
Broach Expectation J/A.	191

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY

Liverpool, May 8.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.34
To-day's Opening Rate	5.32
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	5.31
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 8.			
Silver Ready	13	3	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	13	3	0
Lower	0	1	0

Market stedy.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 8.			
Vaisak	44	1	0
Jeth	43	13	0

(With duty.)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number, ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to work as agents in Bombay and Suburbs for leading Indian Life Office. Apply Box No. 900, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4994

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TRAINED ENGINEER, MECHANICAL, with experience for up-country larger works. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2981

WANTED—COMPETENT ORGANISER for life Insurance Company for Bombay and Suburban District on handsome salary, only experienced men need apply Box No. 899, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4990

WANTED—For a sound Indian Office, LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS and CANVASSERS on handsome terms. Most liberal and unvexatious contracts. The opportunity for real producers. Apply with particulars Box No. 897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4982

WANTED—40 MATRICULATES for Training as Station Masters and Signallers for Railway Transportation School Chandausi. Appointments certain. Apply Prospectus with two annas stamps. PRINCIPAL, IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTION
R 4326

WANTED—A qualified COMPOUNDER. See R.M.O. Emergency Hospital, Ladwadi, C.P. Tank, immediately.
A 2971

WANTED—MANAGER for established Life Insurance Branch Office at Ajmer on salary and commission. Persons who could guarantee minimum business and place Rs. 2,000 cash security only need apply stating age, experience, qualifications, etc. to Box No. 888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2958

WANTED—an expert SALESMAN by a big and influential Mill Store and Machinery Office. Pay according to abilities. Apply Box No. 887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4953

WANTED
for INDIA EQUITABLE
Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few district agents in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and special agents on special terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

APPLY:—
To THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED for an Indian Insurance Co., an experienced MAN to organise Life Business. Apply stating salary and experience to Box No. 893 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4976

WANTED—GENERAL OFFICE TYPIST Brahmin Clerk. Better if shorthand. Gujerati preferred. Pay Rs. 20/ to 30/ according to qualifications or Rs. 10 with boarding lodging. Apply Box No. 895 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4979

WANTED—Reliable and Influential DISTRICT AGENTS for the sale of Swadeshi Cigarettes. Certified by B. P. C. C. Send four annas stamps for samples. Apply J. H. D. LAKHANI & CO., Cigarette Manufacturers, Santa Cruz, (Bombay).
A R4981

UNEMPLOYED—DON'T WORRY. Ask for Prospectus enclosing Anna stamp. Forward your application stating qualifications and experiences to ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106/110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 4989

WANTED—Young Educated Ladies and Gents to join Intern. Corresp. and Exchange Club (the Worlds Select Corrsp. Club) Annual subscription Rs. 7/ only. Apply G. P. O. Box No. 735, Bombay.
N R4947

WANTED—A competent experienced ASSISTANT, thoroughly conversant with purchase and sale of motor parts and accessories, for a wholesale Automobiles shop in Bombay, from June next. Apply with testimonials mentioning past experience and pay expected D. KAUL & Co. Srinagar, Kashmir.
A R4973

WANTED—Gentlemen and Ladies of influence and Social Standing to work as AGENTS and CANVASSORS for a Swadeshi and purely Indian Assurance Company in Bombay and Deccan on very liberal terms. Pay and commission both. Our anna-a-day, a very novel and attractive saving scheme. Apply Box No. 892 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4971

WANTED—Distributors and Dealers in every Town of Bombay Presidency for several brands of high class Chinese Cigarettes. Those in the line need only apply in writing to, INDIAN INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, 25, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R4977

WANTED—AGENTS throughout India, for our Pearl and horn Buttons. Full sample Re. 1-8. HOME-MADE BUTTON MFG. CO., 10, Farashganj, Dacca (Bengal).

WANTED—AGENTS and purchasers for Petrol, kerosene and Lubricating oils. Splendid terms. Apply with two annas stamps to NAMBOODIRI BANK Ltd., Alwaye.
A R 4830

UNIQUE CHANCE—Wanted—CHIEF AGENTS for Gujarat for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Apply stating terms required and business guaranteed to CHAINANI & CO., Gwalia Tank, Bombay.
A R4966

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS for "Secret of Happiness" given free for the welfare of mankind. Apply to D. H. Home. Post Box No. 11416. Calcutta.
A S

WANTED—Qualified NURSES and HOUSE SURGEON. Apply in person to Dr. SHAH, between 6 and 8 p.m. POLY CLINIC, New Queen's Road.
A R4962

WANTED—Candidates for Sub-Engineer, Overseer and A. M. I. E. Classes, through Correspondence as well as Regular College Classes Apply for Prospectus to:—S. A. Haidar, B.Sc., Engineering (Hons.) Glasgow, Manager, Hewett, 60 Ct. Engineering College, Lucknow.
A 2708

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps:—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, CLOCK TOWER, DELHI.
A R 4304

THE PAY attached to the Drawing post, advertised under dates 20/4/31, 22/4/31 and 24/4/31 is Rs. 45-3-75 and not 30-3-60 as previously notified. The qualified candidates can apply by the 15th instant. DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Raj Marwar, Jodhpur.
A 2951

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET—A well ventilated FLAT with up-to-date arrangements to-be-let at "Hari Nivas", Forjet Street, near Gowalia Tank for high class family. Inquire on the top floor or Phone No. 24718.
C R 4991

TO BE LET at Tardeo Road (near Chikalwadi) flats in Dharma-Nivas and Dharma-Kuti containing one drawing room, two bed rooms, one dining room and kitchen at Reduce Rent ranging from Rs. 65 to Rs. 95. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or Tyabji House, Chowpatty Sea Face.
C 7009

Motors and Accessories

100 P. C. BARGAIN—Six months FREE Insurance given to buyers of Guaranteed New Cars and Trucks of all makes from us. Apply at once G. P. O. Box No. 735, Bombay.
JA R4948

WANTED—A SEA-WORTHY MOTOR LAUNCH. May be petrol or kerosene driven but capable of quick starting. The vessel must be in a thoroughly good condition. Apply with full particulars and price to Box No 896, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R4980

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FRIENDSHIP—Christian Gent (33) high social standing would like to communicate with another (Indians only) fond of conversations especially politics with a view to friendship. Apply to Box No. 898, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P R 4984

Loans

WANTED—PARTNER for Andheri-Kurla Tramway's running contract by experienced mofussil Tramway Proprietor. Please apply Box No. 894, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4978

WANTED—A PARTNER, who can invest rupees one lac in a firm of importing and commission agents. Business is running a free from any risk, yielding handsome income. Interest and partnership will be allowed. Write for particulars to Box No. 889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4956

Trade Announcement.

FOR QUICK SALE—Fuel oil and water white kerosine in any quantity at considerably reduced prices to clear. Apply sharp. BENIPRASAD KEDARNATH, Phone No. 23848, 331, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
T R3705

Medical.

PURE Mercury Pills, Rs. 20 each lasting months. Miraculously tones up the whole nervesystem, makes man a real man. Write VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER RATANJI, Ghatkopar.
M R 4968

INTERNAL HAIR DYE (TONIC) Its 40-days' Internal Use, turns white hair into jet black by roots till life. Besides it sharpens Memory, aids eye-sight, confirms teeth, restores manhood, cures piles, constipation, and prolongs Life. Price 40 days' use Rs. 10/13 with postage. DOORWESSI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 8, Laheria Sarai (Bihar).
T R4863

TEGAR'S PILL.
MAKES A MAN A MAN
Infallible and invaluable remedy for Debility, Inability, Neurasthenia, Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite and Vitality, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Colic Pain, in all its stages.
Rs. 12-8 only.
Guaranteed cure by 60 Pills, no failure, no relapse.
Apply, TEGAR CHEMICAL WORKS.
P. O. Baghbazar, Calcutta.

Machinery, Tools, Etc

MACHINERY FOR SALE—COTTON BALING PRESSES and BOILERS of well known make. Apply to Messrs. JEYRAM PARAMANAND & Co., 21, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
N 2844

WANTED—One SEVEN BOWL CALENDER in good working order. Write immediately to Box No. 885, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R4951

Property For Sale

WHY STAY in congested Bombay when you can have a 8-room bunglow, 850 yards plot, well and good garden for Rs 12,000/- or offer. Apply MAHINDAR BUILDING, Dumbell Road Vile Parle.
N R 4986

Profession.

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY. Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 221. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

PROFESSOR JAFFERY, the well-known HAKIM and TONIC SPECIALIST, has the pleasure to announce to his numerous clients that for their convenience he has opened his consultation room at JAFFERY DISPENSARY, opposite to KEMP & CO., CHARNI ROAD, where he can be consulted. Daily from 10 a. m. to 7-30 p. m.
M R 4985

AMERICAN COTTON TO-DAY'S EXACT CLOSING RATE GUARANTEED, one special figure for Rupees Five available from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. May full months forecast free gift. Our strong Saturday, Monday Doubling Rupees Fifteen, refund condition. Our cheapest and best weekly forecast published every Monday Re. 1/8 only. Professor SPENCER, 15 Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema, Phone 24918.
P R 4983

Earn thousands monthly (by investing Rs. 125) through New York Cotton Specialist Professor SHROFF'S one sure closing figure. Time: 12 to 8, opposite Pigeon Stand, 5, Mint Road, near G. P. O.
P R 4936

Books & Stamps.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR BOOK LOVERS—All sorts of Little Soiled ooks cleared away at As. 8/ per shilling. First comer will have the best choice. KING & Co., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay.
L R4963

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FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W.

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma, taught free by Post in two weeks. June examinations. Apply prospectus. PAITHANNKER, Post Rajuri, Poona.
E R 4872

YOUNG MEN and LADIES!—Learn Scientific Cutting by "The GEM SYSTEM" and be independent ever after. RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, 143 Princess Street, Bombay 2.
E R4930

EXPERT INDIVIDUAL TUITION in Shorthand and Typewriting Rs. 4/ Monthly Typewriting Rs. 2/ Shorthand and Typewriting Full Course Rs. 18/ with speed. Accountancy Rs. 3/ Banking Secretaryship Insurance, Correspondence, Special arrangement for LADIES. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 33, Meadows Street.
E R4975

SHETH HARIDAS JADAVJI CHARITABLE TRUST, BOMBAY—Deserving Bhatia Students needing help for education may apply for forms to be had from the undersigned and returnable upto 5th June, 1931. DAMODHER GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
M 2787

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE, DELHI. Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn DENTISTRY HOMOEOPATHY, ELECTRO HOMOEOPATY, BIOCHEMISTRY, and secure DIPLOMAS of L.D.Sc., M.B.H., M.B.E.H. and M.S.B. respectively. Guaranteed cure for Piles. List of Testimonial on request.
[illegible] 2974

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE MATUNGA, BOMBAY

THE INSTITUTE, apart from the regular courses of instruction, conducts apprentice classes on Saturday mornings at the Institute for the following:—

Textile Apprentice Classes—For men working in mills. Two years' course—Either Spinning or Weaving—Fees Rs. 45/- per annum.

Engineering Apprentice Classes: For men working as apprentices in Engineering Works. Two years' course, comprising four terms. Fees Rs. 20/- per term.

Entrance Examination for new admissions will be held on Saturday, May 23rd, 1931, at 8-30 a. m.

Further particulars on application to the PRINCIPAL and SECRETARY.
2957

NOTICE

MR. GANPATRAO P. KENI, our salesman has left our service of his own accord from the 30th of April, 1931. We have to request our customers and friends not to deal with him on our account. BOMBAY BERLIN TRADING BUREAU, Crawford Market, Baria Building, Bombay.
6-5-1931.
4987

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL AND LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED TILL 31ST MAY, 1931.

VACANCIES of Free, Half-Free and Paying Boarders shall be filled up in June next from high caste Hindu Students desirous of prosecuting their studies for B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. degrees.

(a) FREE BOARDERS:—According to the vacancies available, free boarders will be elected, who will be provided with board, lodging, clothes, books; College and University fees free.

(b) HALF-FREE BOARDERS:—A certain number will be kept as half free boarders who wil pay in advance Rs. 125 per term in return for which they will be provided similarly as Free Boarders.

(c) PAYING BOARDERS:—Paying Boarders are provided with only board and lodging on payment of Rs. 150 per term. In respect of these boarders, the first term runs from 15th June, and the second term begins on 10th November, and ends on 15th April.

LAW and MEDICAL FUND:—A certain number of Scholarships will be awarded to Hindu students studying for Law and Medicine, preference being given to Bhatia students.

For printed forms of application and of rules and regulations, apply enclosing one anna postal stamp to the SECRETARY, G. T. CHARITIES, 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
2934

NOTICE

WANTED—An experienced B.A., B.T., or B.A., S.T.C.D., for Modasa High School, capable of taking English, Mathematics or Geography in higher standards. Salary according to experience and qualification. Apply to the CHAIRMAN, Managing Committee, Modasa Education Society, Modasa (Distt. Ahmedabad).
2960.

NOTICE

TIRUPUR HORSE RACES.

The PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that Cattle Fair and Pony Show, Industrial Exhibition and Horse Races will be held at Tirupur, during the ensuing car festival on and from 1st June to 3rd June, 1931.

(Sd.) R. V. RAMASWAMY GOUNDER,
Chairman.

Municipal Office,
Tirupur, 4-5-1931.
[illegible] 2963.

Public Notices.

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for the posts of AUDITORS in the grade of Rs. 60 to 80. Graduates especially B.Ags. trained at the Provincial Co-operative Institute or other approved training Institute of Co-operation will be preferred.

Applications with testimonals should reach the undersigned within 15 days of this notification.

R. R. PAWAR,
Registrar Co-operative Societies,
Baroda State, Baroda.
2979.

NOTICE

A WAGON of SHAHABAD STONE will be sold by Public Auction, at Dadar, on 25/5/1931 at 3 p.m. The purchaser must keep 10 per cent. deposit at the time of sale.

(Sd.) J. B. BARCLAY,
Goods Superintendent,
Wadi Bunder.
8-5-31.
2978.

THE ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LD.

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY MEETING of the participating policyholders, entitled to vote under the Articles, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, at 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, 26th May, 1931, for the purpose of electing a Director and Auditor for the current year.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 26th May, 1931, at 2-30 P. M.

By Order of the Board,
S. H. MEHTA & CO.,
Secretaries.

N. B.—(The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th May, 1931, to 26th May, 1931, both days inclusive).
2976.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY by way of Substitution given by the undersigned Mahomedbhoy Abdoolhusein as the constituted Attorney of his father Abdoolhusein Tyeballi Rangwala under Deed Poll, dated 10th March 1922, to his brother Nomanbhai Abdoolhusein Rangwala, on 31st May, 1922, and every power and authority thereby given to the said Nomanbhai Abdoolhusein Rangwala has been revoked and cancelled. Dated this 9th day of May, 1931.

MAHOMEDBHOY ABDOOLHUSEIN,
Sole Proprietor,
Mahomedbhoy Abdoolhusein & Bros.,
Rangwalla Building,
30, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
2980.

Tender.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

MYSORE SERUM INSTITUTE, BANGALORE.

Tender Notice, dated 15-4-1931, for the supply of Ragi straw.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of good ragi straw in the Mysore Serum Institute, situated either near "Race View" Race Course Road, Bangalore, or near Hebbal during the Official year ending 30th June, 1932, will be received in the Office of the Director of Agriculture, in Mysore, Bangalore, upto 3-15 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 13th June, 1931.

About 10,00,000 lbs. of white ragi straw, clean and good quality are required. The rate is to be quoted per 100 lbs.

For detailed conditions, please refer to tender notice published on page 392 of the Mysore Gazette dated 23-4-1931, or ascertain in the Office of the undersigned during Office-hours between 7-30 and 11-30 a.m. or 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.

(Sd.) P. PARTHASARTHY,
Officer in charge,
Serum Institute.
Bangalore, dated 30-4-1931.
2961

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR ROAD, (BANGANGA).

Under instructions from the Court Receiver Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 949 of 1929 (Premji Gopalji vs. Jivibai and others) and pursuant to directions given in the Consent Order, dated the 23rd January, 1930 and Consent Order dated the 10th February, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Tuesday 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Walkeshwar Road, admeasuring about 411 square yards, bearing Collector's Survey No. 19, New Survey No. 1/7261, Cadastral Survey No. 84, Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3089 (1), 3089 (2) Street Nos. 39, 10-12 and bounded on the East and West by the public passage, on the North by the property lately belonging to Khatav Natha but now belonging to Bai Mithabai, widow of Narandas Canjee and the vacant ground of Vydeenbai, widow of Tricumdas Meghji, and on the South by the property of Devkorabai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. DAWOOD HASHUM, Government and Public Auctioneer, will sell on SUNDAY, the 10th instant at 10-30 A. M. (S.T.) by Public Auction at "Wellesly House" Flat No 1-A, Ground Floor, The Cooperage, near Band-stand, Bombay House-hold Furniture, Glass Crockery, Cutlery, Carpets, Pictures, Books, Ornaments, Electric Lamps and Fans, Columbia Wireless Set 5-Valves, Portable Model, and too many other articles too numerous to mention.

The property of Mrs. E. B. Smith and others.

DAWOOD HASHUM,
Auctioneers.

29-33, Chakia Street, BOMBAY.

"BEAUTY LOTION"

A few days' use of our "Magic Beauty Lotion" will remove all trace of wrinkles, scars, pimples and other skin blemishes, and will make the skin delicate, smooth and velvety.

It successfully combats roughness due to exposure to heat, cold and moisture and promotes a clear and attractive complexion. "Magic Beauty Lotion" also acts as an infallible preventative for prickly heat. Rs. 2/- only per bottle.

Cash prize of Rs. 500/- shall be awarded to any one proving it useless.

Manager.—PARKASH PHARMACY
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

BANISH SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "DESTROYER", a dainty perfumed lotion that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in 3 minutes. "DESTROYER" completely extracts the hair root thus preventing further growth.

"DESTROYER" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect, causes no irritation.

Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3.

N. B.—Rs. 100 awarded as prize proving it useless.

MANAGER.—
GULZAR TRADING AGENCY,
P. O. Box No. 72, LAHORE.

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SECOND and REVISED Edition of

THE PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE OF DYEING.

By Prof. R. C. Roy CHOWDHURY, Head of the Dyeing Department, Jagannath College, Dacca, is out. Price Rs. 4. To be had of the Dacca Chemical Stores, 14, Banglabazar, Dacca (Bengal). The book contains Chemical Technology of the textile fibres upto-date methods of dyeing and bleaching of cotton, jute, silk, artificial silk, wooll and unions. It gives the practical, workable commercial methods of Dyeing and Bleaching and the principles underlying them. This is an excellent handbook for the Dyeing Masters and a help book for the learners.

TO MAKE Your Life Blessed with Health, Wealth and Prosperity go through KAM SHASTRA Sent GRATIS and Post FREE
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

Buy the QUALITY L. G. BLACK MISKY Asafœtida Rs. 1-14 per lb. and all other kinds
Laljee Godhoo & Co., Samuel St., Vadgadi, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 23443. Branches: Madras and Kumbakonam.

Specific Supreme For Malaria. Dr. J. D. Kulkarni's MALARIN
And Its 3 Varieties.
Malarin—The first and best, most convenient and efficacious Ague Mixture in the whole of India.
Malarin No. 2—The cheapest but safest, surest and most popular Ague Mixture of the day.
Malarin Tablets—Of exceptional value in the treatment of chronic Malaria, enlargement of liver and spleen, habitual constipation, etc.
THE BOTTLES BRING:— Confidence—Contentment—Delight.
FOLLOWED BY Relief-Rest-Restoration.
Try any bottle you require—to-day—and you will be fully convinced like others WHY IT IS THE BEST AND SUREST REMEDY for MALARIA.
Send for Booklet in 4 languages and catalogue to:—
Dr. J. D. Kulkarni
Thakurdwar Rd., Bombay No 2.
Tele. Add: "Omkarodaya."

AIR FORCE AND INDIANISATION

Problems Before Military Committee

The Simla correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—

SIMLA, May 5.

Very soon the first squadron of the Indian Air Force will come into being—the first unit of an entirely new force, which is not involved except indirectly in the very different problem of the Indianisation of the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army. The Indian Air Force will be a separate entity and will grow at a rate governed by finance, personnel, policy and efficiency. But giving an outline of the scheme, it would be futile to imagine that more than a proportion of the problems have been solved.

It will have to be decided, for instance, whether Indian Army officers are to be seconded to the new Indan Air Force as with the Royal Air Force. Or again, is the Indian Air Force to have only Cranwell-trained officers or will there be a system of short service commissions as in the Royal Air Force, providing a war-time reserve and supplying trained pilots for the commercial services? This question is of peculiar importance at the moment for an important committee, concerned with the establishment of the Indian military college, will shortly commence deliberations and it is inevitable that this problem should arise.

THE KINGSTON MODEL.

The general impression regarding the Indian military college is that it will be decided to run it on the lines of Kingston, Canada. That is to say, a first-class general education from 14 years upwards but not with an army career as the essential outcome for those who elect otherwise or who are found unsuitable for some reason. Kingston men indeed, are welcomed in many walks of life.

It is quite conceivable that some students of the Indian military college will elect for a flying career and, if they are given short service commissions in the Indian Air Force, they will obtain that experience on large machines which is so difficult to obtain otherwise, for there is now no central flying school in India nor is one likely to be set up.

Expert investigation regarding such a school in England showed that the original cost would be almost prohibitive while the cost for each individual student would be about £2,500. But with short-service commissions there would, in time, be a supply of pilots passing into civil life at the end of four or five years contracts who would be able to find ready employment as commercial pilots.

CIVIL SERVICES.

I am informed that in England civilian flying services cannot absorb the output of short-term R. A.F. pilots but that for some years to come the Indian State and the auxiliary services would be able to absorb such output from the Indian Air Force. This would solve one of the problems of the Indian State Air Service for, as matters now are, it is almost impossible for Indian potential commercial pilots to obtain necessary experience on large machines unless they can afford to go abroad.

Development along such lines is considered practicable in relevant quarters though the policy is yet to be laid down. But it illustrates some difficulties of those bringing the Indian Air Force into existance and throws a side-light on the complicated problems facing the Military College Committee.

THE SYRIAN MANDATE.

—:o:—

Is France Relinquishing It?

PARIS, April 14.

Some interest has been aroused here by a report from Baghdad that the French Government has agreed to the establishment of a monarchy in Syria.

The crowning of King Ali would, it is said, mark a decisive modification in French policy and the adoption of a policy similar to that followed by Great Britain in Iraq and Transjordan. The efforts of France to dominate Arab Nationalism must now be regarded as having failed and the future will, it is considered, witness an attempt to obtain order and prosperity conciliating the Opposition.

Information from more authoritative quarters is that reports from Baghdad which have been received to the effect that the French Government has agreed to the establishment of a monarchy in Syria and that France is likely to renounce her Mandate are without foundation.—"Liberty".

Art is Admired everywhere
Araujo Fernandez & Co., MERCHANT TAILORS.
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS.

Mandvi Taluka Conference Proceedings.

MR. V. L. MEHTA ON DISTRESS OF BHILS.

Under the auspices of the Surat District Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, a Taluka Co-operative Conference was held at Mandvi on the 25th instant, Sjt. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., presiding.

The proceedings opened with a welcome address by Sjt. C. M. Gandhi who amongst other things impressed upon the members of the Kalliparaj Societies of the Taluka the necessity of buying their necessaries from the Society end selling their produce through it and the urgent need of eradicating the drink evil.

Sjt. V. L. Mehta in his presidential address, after describing the distress of the Bhil agriculturists sibsequent on the famine of 1918-19, and paying a glowing tribute to the most-praise worthy relief work of Sjt. Amrutlal V. Thakkar, who realised that the lot of the poor Bhil agriculturists would not improve unless they were freed from the crushing burden of debt which left them the scantiest means of subsistence in ordinary times and helpless in case of famine and other calamities, proceeded to dwell upon the working of the Co-operative Movement in the Panch Mahals.

Believing that the salvation of the Bhil agriculturists lay in their working on Co-operative lines, Sjt. A. V. Thakkar with the help of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, and the Co-operative Department started a few co-operative Credit Societies in the Panch Mahals.

Difficulties there were in the beginning but the promptness with which they were faced has enabled them to overcome the same and he could say that the success with which the societies in the Dohad and Jhalod talukas of the Panch Mahals are working for the last four or five years has been really great.

Coming to the question of the new tenure introduced by the Government in some parts of the Bombay Presidency, he pointed out that the measure, though designed to help the small agriculturist by keeping him in possession of his lands, restricted his credit and made it difficult for him to obtain credit even for productive purposes.

As regards the Mandvi Taluka the scattered nature of the habitation of the Kaliparaj population made the work of supervision and recovery as of propaganda and education difficult and also more expensive. He hoped that Government would come forward to help the Movement financially in this Taluka and urged upon those present to make a beginning on the lines of Dohad and Jhalod.

He concluded by saying that the solution of the poverty problem of our agriculturists lies in increasing their income an if the spinning wheel increased it then he earnestly appealed to the agriculturists to take to it.

The presidential speech being over a number of resolutions were passed urging upon the credit societies so to amend their bye-laws as to enable them to undertake the work of supplying their members' necessaries and the sale of their produce, and suggesting the appointment of a special officer of the type of the Special Mamlatdar of Co-operative Societies in Dohal for the development of co-operative societies of the Mandvi Taluka.

FACE THE FACTS

The facts about Fisk are that all Fisk "Air-Flight" Principle tyres incorporate seven exclusive features found in no other tyre.

These seven points of Superiority cannot be ignored by any motorist to whom mileage, comfort and safety are of importance. To face these facts is to fit Fisk for the future.

FISK TYRE CO., INDIA. LTD.
EMPIRE AUTOMOBILE BUILDING, QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.
Distributors :—
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI & LUCKNOW, LAHORE, KARACHI, MADRAS, RAWALPINDI, ALLEPPEY, RANGOON.

BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

—:o:—

In moving the adoption of the Director's Report, the audited Revenue Account and the audited Balance Sheet of the Bombay Mutual Life Asurance Society. Ltd., for the year ending 31st December 1930, the chairman said:—

You must have noticed from the figures given in the Report and Accounts that your Society has been taking rapid strides in all directions. The new proposed business amounted to Rs. 72,87,500 and paid up to Rs. 56,95,000 against Rs. 52,67,000 and Rs. 36,37,000 respectively in 1929. The funds of the Society have shown satisfactory increase and to-day they stand at Rs. 15,10,147-3-9 as against Rs. 12,73,904-1-9 in 1929. There has been a steady increase in the premium income also. The year under review closed with Rs. 32,568-3-4 as against Rs. 4,51,238-.-4 of the previous year.

The remarkable progress the Society has made during the last quinquennium will be abundantly clear if we compare the figures at the close of the year 1925 with those of the year 1930. In 1925 the new proposed business of the Society was Rs. 77,500 while in 1930 it rose to Rs. 72,87,500. The tota lpremium income in 1925 was Rs. 1,77,305 and the same in 1930 is Rs. 632568. Turning to the funds you will see that in 1925 they amounted to Rs. 6,46,529 while in the year under review they amounted to Rs. 15,10,147.

In 1929 our total investments amounted to Rs. 12,66,083-5-4 while in 1930 the same have come to Rs. 15,08,083-5-4. You will see therefore that the organisation of business has been progressing very satisfactorily, and this is due to the kind co-operation extended to us by our field workers.

RATIO OF MARTALITY.

You will have already noticed from the Directors' Report that the ratio of mortality is also within the limits. Though the mortality shows a little increase this year over that of 1929, yet taking into consideration the increase of business during the last two years, it is quite normal. From this, the very particular care excercised by the Board in the selection of lives will be evident to you.

RATIO OF EXPENSES.

If you cast a glance over the Balance Sheets of the last three years you will see that the ratio of expenses has been going down steadily from year to year, and if things take their normal course, we hope that during the current year there will be a furter decrease in our expense ratio.

IN RESPECT TO NATIONAL LEADERS.

You must be aware, gentlemen, that on 21st March last we completed 60 years and this being our Diamond Jubilee Year we had desired to celebrate the happy event, but looking to the gloominess that had spread over the whole of India by the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Subash Chandra Bose, Sen-Gupta, Dr. Ansari, Vallabhbhai Patel and some of our policy-holders, we thought it proper to postpone the celebration to 1932 so that it may coincide with the consideration of our Valuation Report.

On behalf of the Board I have to thank all the field workers, who have sincerely extended their co-operation to this—oldest mutual company of India and have brought this oldest swadeshi concern into the prominence it enjoys to-day.

AGNIDEEPAK
Digestive Emulsion.
Will cure Dispepsia.
Stops Sea-sickness.
KILBUG
Indian effective.
Disinfectant. Kills
Bugs & other Insects.
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SANDHURST ROAD.
ARAVIND SWADESHI STORES
SWADESHI MARKET,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Second hand SEWING MACHINES of all makes
purchased, SOLD, exchanged repaire and new spare parts sold
PEI NEKAR & Co.,
Girgaon Rd., Kandewadi Naka
BOMBAY 4.

A. S. DIAS & CO.
Commissariat, Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY No 1.
"The Challenge Suit"
We beg to announce to our Customers that we have just received a large consignment of Superior Dress Suitings, Cashmere, China Silk, Palm Beach, Indian Silk, Indian-Suitings, Tussore, and various shades, Inspection invited.
Rs.
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New Tooth Paste
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Antiseptic Shaving Stick

To whiten your Teeth and to refresh your mouth
For profuse, creamy lather and smooth shave.
AND ABOVE ALL TO INSURE AGAINST INFECTIONS.
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The CALCUTTA CHEMICAL CO. LTD.
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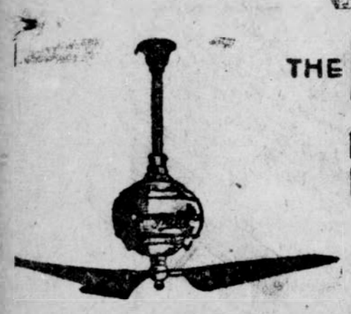

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The best SILK TUSSORE, KHADI, SILK SUITINGS,
Plain, designed and striped silk shirtings,
SILK SAREES of many varieties
Can be had at very reasonable rates from:—
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"Corruption In Sind Courts Must Be Put Down"

"HIGH COURT FOR SIND" AMONG DEMANDS OF SIND BAR COUNCIL

The following are some of the resolutions passed at the 3rd Sessions of the Sind Bar Conference held at Sukkur on the 27th April.

That this Bar Conference is strongly of opinion

(a) That the foot note "Grave reasons will include participation in any disloyal movement" in the pleaders' certificates and Sanads be deleted as the terms are vague and indefinite and have been misapplied and are liable to be misapplied.

INDIAN BAR COUNCIL ACT XXXVIII of 1926

That the Conference reiterates its opinion that the Indian Bar Council Act XXXVIII of 1926 be immediately extended to this province, in view of the necessity of raising the tone and status of the Bar and of better consolidation of the different Bars of the province and bringing them to the same level with the Bars of the other High Courts.

That the reason for delaying its applicatios to Sind, given by the Government that is to say need of improvements in the provisions of the Act to be made in the light of further experience, is inadequate and unconvincing.

That the Bar Conference reiterates its opinion that there should be a complete separation of the Executive and Judicial functions.

"TO SUPPRESS CORRUPTION"

That this Bar Conference deprecates the extensive corruption that is prevalent in the establishment of all the Courts in Sind, civil and criminal, which calls for immediate steps to be taken to suppress it, and recommends that a Committee consisting of one Judge of Status not less than that of a District Judge and two non-official senior and experienced members of the Bar be appointed to enquire into the matter and suggest ways and means of putting down the evil.

VERNACULAR

That the old practice of recording depositions in vernacular be revived as experience has shown that the present practice is prejudicial to the interests of justice and has a tendency to defeat the provisions of law.

PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC MOVEMENTS

This Conference is of opinion that any participation in any movement which participation does not amount to an offence under the Inidan Penal Code and which is not an offence against public justice or which does not relate to waging of war against the King should not amount to misbehaviour or constitute grave reason for proceeding against pleaders under disciplinary jurisdiction.

That the practice of the police not mentioning in police challan what evidence each witness had to give, and not taking down, or in some cases taking short notes of statements of witnesses as now enjoined by the Government and not producing them and mashirnama in Court under orders of District Superintendents of Police should be abolished and the old practice of producing and mentioning the same should be followed and the Government be approached to direct accordingly, as the cessation of the old practice is sure to lead to fabrication of false evidence by introduction of new matter to make up the deficiencies of the prosecution and such orders are contrary to the provisions of law.

RECRUITMENT FROM THE BAR

It is the emphatic opinion of this Conference that the entire judiciary, on the civil and criminal side, be recruited directly from the members of the Bar and that the service age limit be raised from 30 to 35 years and while reaffirming that all the existing enactments providing for Judges from the Indian Civil Service be repealed, the Conference is of opinion that the appointments to the posts of the Assistant and District Judges and of the Assistant and District Judge and of the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner be made from the Bar.

NOTHING LESS THAN HIGH COURT

This Conference reiterates its opinion that the Chief Court Act in its present form is unacceptable to the Province. The Conference is of opinion that nothing less than a Chartered High Court will satisfy the growing needs of the Province.

Further it is of opinion that the recruitment of all the Judge of the High Court, including the Chief Justice be from the Bar.

AGAINST JUSTICE

That this Bar Conference condemns the practice of permitting police prosecutors designated as Sub-Public Prosecutors or otherwise to have private criminal practice as pernicious and militating against proper administration of justice and requests the authorities concerned to put a step to it at an early date.

HONORARY POSTS BE ABOLISHED

While appreciating the action of the Government in accepting the principles of abolishing the Benches of Honorary Magistrates by discontinuance of some of these Branches, the Conference reiterates its opinion that all Honorary Special and Bench Magistrates' posts should be forthwith abolished in toto.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVT PLEADERS

That this Conference is of opinion that the appointment of District Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors shall be filled from among the members of the Bar ordinarily practising in the Judicial District to which such appiontments relate.

Side Tales Of A Footballer's Life

—:o:—

The retirement of G. Pal from senior soccer recalls side-tales in the career of the well-known footballer.

To many he is just a remote and respected figure, magnified under the glare of hero-worship. To them the personal little tales of the admirable Gostha will breathe an air of easy familiarity.

DAWSON'S BOOTS.

How many among his admirers know that Pal long before he attained his emminence in Indian football started his career in an ordinary pair of "Dawson's boots."

This was during the novitiate days and his playing boots were not football boots and had none of their strapping bars or studs.

Many will feet intrigued to learn that a fat sum of money was actually offered to young Pal as he was fast building up his reputation as a soccerite. That's an instance of the Sham that prevails under the external placidity and calm of the amateur status of Indian football.

RS. 5,000 AS A BAIT.

The exact amount that was held out as a tempting bait was Rs. 5,000. It reads too bad on paper but Gostha recalls it with a broad grin and laughs at the desperate and mean efforts of Mohan Bagan's rivals to win over their man. Incidentally, it brings out the salient traits in Pay's character—his integrity, loyalty and uprightness.

Pal serves as a beautiful link between East Bengal and West Bengal. Talk with him and you will find that he retains the minutest twang of the dialect of his native village.

And yet excepting the annual puja visit home, he has been in Calcutta ever since he was brought here as a tiny lad of nine.

Football has been his craze and he has been as a soccerite of international reputation essentially Calcutta's product. He learnt the A B C of the game here and Calcutta helped him to blossom into a talent. Except for the incident of his birth and home in East Bengal. Pal is to the core of his being a West Bengal product.

THE SECRET OF HIS MUSCLES.

A lefty figure, well-knitted and strong in every fibre, Pal never failed to attract notice whenever he walked into the playing field.

And the secret of his muscles was not entirely football. "I had been very regular in going through my course of physical exercises to keep me fit. Play or no play I would never abstain from it. A footballer must needs be very particular about his physical fitness and the daily "jerks" keep a man fit in a manner that nothing does. Every since my accident in our match against the Sandemanians at Simla, I have not been very much regular in my exercise."

Pal had been quite the safety man in the team and many who got acquainted with the strength of his kicks and physical prowess were seen to give him a wide berth.

They called him the "Chinese wall" "an impassable barrier" while newspaper correspondents dubbed him Mohan Bagan's "tower of strength," "a veritable Trojan" and crdited him with the "lungs of a horse."

His introduction to the Mohan Bagan Club was not made by Prof. Sudhir Chatterjee, one of the Stalwarts of the team that had lifted the I. F. A. Shield in 1911, neither it is correct to say that he was elected their captain in 1920. The above statements of a correspondent in a contemporary are wrong. "One of my own relations introduced me to the officials of the club and that was now when I came to Calcutta but on my way back home—and 1919 was my first year of captaincy of the team."

CONTEMPT FOR THE SECOND TEAM.

Talking of the soccer youths of to-day, Pal could scarcely hide his own disappointment.

"They are rather impatient of any discipline and would not brooke any advice. Fickle by nature, generally speaking, they loathe the idea of training and would propose giving you a "straight-left" in case you show any assiduity at drilling them into footballers. They have an inherent contempt for the second team and the many junir lengues—(we have yet another this year—the fourth division)—afford them a place of vantage over the senior league clubs. It makes our position rather difficult and leads to a thorough scouting of the country for talents. Our own position, however, is a trifle better than that of the others—they have all a fancy to play for Mohan Bagan. The European clubs because of their extremely limited number are not in any way affected.

THE STIR BEHIND THE PURDAH

Pal's reputation as a footballer of merit must of necessity have percolated through the purdah of many a Hindu home.

Take for instance, his own conservatist Hindu family—how do the inmates feel when ringing tales of glory reach their ears from without of beloved Gostha's doings on the field of football.

You have my assurance, Mrs. Gostha Pal, who is by the way a girl of Naria, a village in Faridpur, felt the urge many time and asked more than once of her footballer husband—"And they all say you play football very well, what about your taking us to see how you do!"

The pithy reply has ever been "yes, of course, provided you are bold enough to stir out to the play field."

Pal is at present the father of two boys and two girls while fifteen years of married life had one big shock for them and that was the tragic death of the eeldest daughter who died as the result of drowning.

But a sportsman is just another fellow from an ordinary being and you meet Gostha on an afternoon and ask him what he proposes to do when he retires from senior football, you have his ready answer.—"Why, of course, I play for my second team. I don't like to ruin my health—for isn't life movement.—"Liberty."

YARN MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 6.

Since our last report yarn market has remained quiet but steady and prices have remained more or less unchangd in almost all kinds of yarn. Owing to absence of satisfactory demand and fluctations in cotton prices prices in yarns have not shown any improvement in spite of expectations. Dealers and consumers have lost confidence and they think it advisable to wait and watch further developments before making any purchases. The stocks with the consuming districts are not very large but offtake is poor everywhere at present. There are now enquiries from Rangoon but the prices offered are very low and so no business of importance has been done up till now, but we expect that some business will take place in course of time. So long as the cotton prices do not become steady we do not hope any improvement in the near future.

ENGLISH YARNS

Prices in spot goods have declined further owing to difficulty of sales of this class of yarns. There is a limited demand and so dealers find difficult to dispose off the goods even at a loss. Forward business is at a standstill.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices on the whole more or less have remained unchanged particularly in mercerised yarns. Business is very limited and offtake is not satisfactory. Forward business is only moderate.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Practically there is no demand since about last 20 days. The stocks are increasing owing to the arrivals of heavy consignments here as well as at Madras from the makers and as the offtake is very poor we think that the prices are more inclined to decline. There are no inquiries from the Punjab, but if there is any inquiry it is of very small lot and at a very low price and no business has taken place. Consumers are more centred in cheap grade yarns. The future tendency of the market is uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Stocks with the mills are now increasing on account of satisfactory sales and so our mills will have to reduce the prices in order to meet the buyers. No business of importance has been arranged during the whole week. Offtake is very small and so the dealers are inclined to dispose of the goods at hand even at a loss to make money. Taking into consideration of the above circumstance we do not hope great improvement in yarn prices in the near future.

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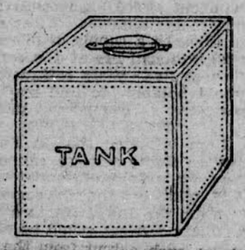

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DEMAND FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

Motive Behind Cry Of Discrimination

(Contributed)

The demand for equal rights for British persons and companies with Indian born persons and companies is a trap for several reasons.

The British trade is undoubtedly in a privileged position now on account of the close connection of the British Chambers of Commerce in the counsels of the British Indian Government. These privileged parties, having resisted successfully India's claim for equality so long, are now asking for an equal status. They are afraid because their conscience is struck. They have done ill in the past and they expect ill to be done to them. The second and proper business motive for this demand on their part is that they are the vested interests and they wish to continue. They have a powerful position in the business sense, because they have resources, they have goodwill, and they have built up connections. They are in a position to offer competitive rates and to offer fatal competition and to bear losses for a number of years. It is really equality between a giant and a child. Indian interests will want to take a share in the trade and industry of the country. There will be also new opportunities, which arise in the life of the country as it goes on, 'e. g.' the building of aircrafts in India. Those who are in a well equipped position, 'viz.' the foreighners, will take advantage of the situation and advantage of these opportunities. Things cannot be kept till Indians are ready. Indian interests will, therefore, suffer in juxtaposition in an open field, which is really not an open field but a restricted one for them, in open competition which is really not competition, but fatal competition for them.

ECONOMIC HANDICAPS.

The bogey of discrimination which is raised, would seek to restrict state policy as it has been used successfully and is being used now by many countries in the West, including the United Kingdom. Any subsidy, any preference, or any encouragement, will be held on by the discrimination clause. Progress will be blocked. That is not a position, which India can accept in the name of equality. That would be too great a handicap on India's economic growth.

The demand would amount in India to three categories, viz. Indian British and foreign. It would place India in a perpetual disadvantage with foreign nations with whom it may be desire to come into contact, or greater co-operation. Preference even in British colonies has always meant the freedom to adjust the basic tariffs and then to give a small advantage to Britain. In the case of India this freedom to adjust the basic position with regard to nascent effort is going to be hurtailed by what is called a convention. This would not only detract from the sovereignty of the legislature and tie down the hands of the administration, but would be a source of endless irritation as an Indian Government will be helpless inside the country to bring about a situation that can help Indian institutions. It will be better to pay a tribute, which is the old method of acknowledging the superior strength of an outside party. The tribute has the merit that the amount is known. What England wants of India by these safeguards and by the conventions, means that India has to suffer, to an unknown amount for an indefinite period.

When the patriotic instincts of Indians are properly dtveloped, restraint on trade must become less, but in the name of hospitality and of courtesy, what England now asks cannot be granted.

LICENSE TO FOREIGNERS.

Taking concrett cases of British trade in India, mining, in which licenses have been freely given to foreigners and there is the restraint from the Indian hand, offers a field where it would be legitimate for an Indian Government not to renew the license when it expires, or if the terms of the license permit now to cancel it, it would be free for it to do so. The same thing applies to forests, where very low royalty is taken. The Bombay Burma Trading Co., has built up an enormous amount of money from profits on forests, which should have really gone to the state, but because the price of timber has risen very much since the royalties were fixed, the royalties were not adjusted from time to time, because the surplus benefit falls in the pocket of the foreigners. An Indian Government will be on the look out. It may want to run the state forests as state monopoly, or it may want to stand on its full rights under the license, or transfer the license or increase the royalty. It is no use saying that existing rights must be preserved in such cases. There is the case then of English managing agency firms' managing concerns, in which there is a majority of Indian shareholders. Nothing will restrict these shareholders from joining together and appointing a new firm of managing agents. This is not an existing right, but one which arises from the confidence of the shareholders, and if such confidence is lost, or if the shareholders acquire greater confidence in somebody else, they should be free to act without restriction.

SHIPPING MONOPOLY.

In the case of shipping, coastal and distance shipping is at present done by foreigners. Britain herself has several laws including the old navigation laws. One of the laws in England fixes the number of non-British seamen that shall be employed. There is a law in Australia, which prohibits the entry of any ship in her port which employs a single dark workman. German laws in this connection would also be interesting to study. America has followed the plan of subsidising the mercantile navy of her own and though she has lost her money in this, she is persisting in the programme. Mercantile marine is the basis ultimately of a proper navy and, as the first step, it ought to be perfectly legitimate for India to encourage Indian shipping by prohibiting others, and the British claim that these are existing rights, cannot be justified. It is a valuable connection for Britain, but it is not a right. No shopkeeper can claim that he has a right to the custom of a party merely because that party has not in the past gone elsewhere.

RESTRICTIONS ESSENTIAL.

In the case of insurance companies, laws are provided in other countries, which restrict the activities of foreign insurance companies there. Similarly in the case of banking, the position in India is so hopeless that neither in the foreign trade nor in the internal banking, can any Indian institution survive for very long competition with powerful giants. It should be, therefore, open to Indian Government to say that they will encourage the enterprise of their own people and bring about conditions, in which such enterprise can prosper. It will be for the taxpayer and the nation to decide what sacrifices they are going to bear, but if the nation decides that they are going to bear sacrifices to this end, then the claim that existing British rights must be respected, cannot be allowed to stand. The foreign banks have come to this country and have had the benefit of our courtesy. The[illegible] their benefit a[illegible]vested [illegible]ing

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(2) Dr. I. M. SINHA, M.A.G.A. (U.S.A.); L.C.P. & S. (Cal.); M.D. (Homi.); F.H.A., Examiner, E. M. College, Calcutta:—After adequate researches I have prescribed "JARI BOOTI MARDAI SET" in several hopeless and given-up cases of weakness with miraculous success in every case. The remedies are perfectly harmless, indigenous and certain in action when used according to the directions of the discoverer—H. H. Hussain, Esquire, of Kharar (Punjab). I wish him great success in his marvellous discovery—J.B.M. SET.

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(9) Dr. A. D. PATEL, House Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Broach:—You will be interested to know the result of your MARDAI SET. I tried on one of my patients, he has improved very much.

(10) DR. H. K. RAU, M.B., D.M.T., D.S.T., D.P.H., (U. S. A.) Ex-Surgeon, Mysore Government, from Shimoga:—I thank for your J. B. M. Set No. 3 sent by V. P. P., the medicines having been administered under my close supervision. I am glad to write to you my experience. A good many of Western tonics had been used but to no purpose. The patient now by the use of your Set feeling quite hale and healthy, full of that pep and dash which one of his age should have and he feels himself quite REJUVENATED having regained his lost power, enthusiasm and desire to live.

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It is an open secret that a great and heavy mist of suspicion hangs over those ISHTAHARI medicines, which are daily seen but it must be understood that the world is full of persons HONEST AND OTHERWISE. The principles of our business are based on sympathy and justice; therefore with every Jari Booti Mardai Set No. 3 despatched from the WORKS is enclosed a GUARANTEE FORM that:—(1) In case of no relief from the use of J. B. M. Set, the money will be refunded promptly and in full; (2) If any one proves that these medicines are useless, Rs. 500 will be awarded; (3) If it is proved that eatables of these medicines contain Mercury, Copper or lead or its Bhasma, Rs. 500 will be awarded; (4) After the complete treatment, if some one will feel the least weakness, the medicines will be posted to him absolutely FREE; (5) Before beginning the treatment get yourself weighed and photographed and after finishing it do the same again. I challenge that you will find marked improvement in weight and complexion.

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10 ABSTRACTS FROM A THOUSAND LETTERS SELECTED OUT OF THOUSANDS OF SIMILAR TYPE:—

(1) ROBERT CHARLES ARANHA, ESQ., F.R.E.S., F.L.A.A., A.I., B.C.C., from Bombay. (This gentleman has permitted us to disclose his name with the testimonial): I had tried Allopathic and Vedic medicines but all failed. I gave a trial to two J. B. M. Sets No. 3. I am fully satisfied that I have fully regained my lost energy. I frankly state that this Set is just the same as it is advertised.

(2) SHIVANANDAN KUMAR SINHA, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, from Bankipur:—(This gentleman has also permitted us to use his letter as testimonial):—Your J. B. M. set No. 3 did me MUCH GOOD, I can certify that it is wonderful. Kindly send two Sets per V. P. P. for my two friends.

(3) ONE EUROPEAN FROM ALLAHABAD:—I am very pleased to let you know that your J. B M Set No. 3 has done me great deal of good, I am feeling much stronger, please send two more Sets by V. P. P.

(4) ONE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE:—I used your J. B. M. Set medicines and found them very useful for Nervous Breakdown.

(5) ONE GENTLEMAN FROM AFRICA:—I received your one Set, I used it, which has worked to my entire satisfaction. I cannot but say that the medicines of your Set are heavenly things, please send me three Sets more for the shillings enclosed.

(6) ONE BAR-AT-LAW FROM MUSSOORIE:—I am glad to tell you that your J. B. M. Set No. 3 has done good to the patient. kindly send one more Set by V. P. P.

(7) ONE GENTLEMAN FROM CAWNPORE:—Thanks for your J. B. M. Set No. 3. I am very much pleased with your spirit of serving humanity by removing anxiety of persons suffering from NERVOUS BREAKDOWN, for which your medicines are some HEAVENLY GIFT.

(8) ONE SENIOR SUB-JUDBE: From your J. B. M. Set medicines there is great difference in my complaints, I had undergone in vain many treatments of many big doctors and Hakeems.

(9) ONE GENTLEMAN B. A. FELLOW OF THE SAMALDAS COLLEGE, BHAVNAGAR (KATHIAWAR.) From the use of J B. M. Set No. 3 my body and general health have greatly been improved, my college friends are wonder struck at the rapid change in my health. I feel strong and active.

(10) ONE GENTLEMAN FROM GUJERAT:—I am glad to note that after using your Set my weight was found 129 pounds while before beginning the treatment it was 116, body has become much stronger and there has remained no weakness in it.

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	Rs.
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Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	92,00,000

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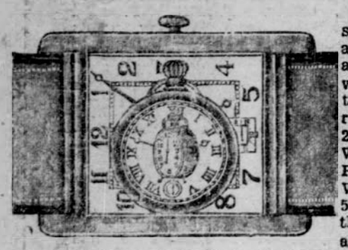

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—:o:—

SJT. DESHPANDE'S SPEECH AT POONA CONFERENCE

—:—

Stand Solidly By Mahatma

This year's session was held at Talegaon (Dhamdhere) on Sunday the 3rd instant. The President-elect Sjt. Gangadharrao was accorded a rousing welcome.

The Chairman of the Reception Commitee, Mr. Bhogilal Gujar, in his brief speech welcomed the delegates and narrated the historical importance of the place, and the sacrifices of the people in the last struggle. He laid special stress on strengthening the hands of Mahatma Gandhi who was the only representative of 35 crores of Indians. He said that no one can deceive India as she had shown to the world and the Government how powerful she has become after the last struggle. "He would be deceived who deceives India and he would win confidence who confides in India" said the Chairman. He concluded his speech after exhorting the people to enroll themselves as members of the Congress use Khaddar and boycott foreign cloth.

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande in his stirring speech narrated the history of the struggle. "The Englishmen as once proudly saying that British Raj is Ramraj, that none was opposed to it excepting a few literate mal-contents, but now the truth has come out. It has become impossible for the Government to rule India without the aid of martial law, without implanting soldiers in every village. Who has brought about this change? Even the last man in the village is determined to root out the evil of foreign rule. Mahatma Gandhi was alone capable of seeing that unless the agriculturists and villagers raise the standard of revolt India cannot be free. He determined to make the poverty stricken peasants happy. He showed the way to this goal and it was truth and non-violence. The whole country is now united and stands as one man. Before the advent of Mahatma Gandhi we were required to advise the masses to stir up against the Government. Now the time has come for us to request them to stay their hands and give an opportunity to the Government.

The desire of Swaraj which has gone deep in every Indian Cottage would never die. At this moment we must stand solidly at the back of Mahatmaji. He would go to England and within fifteen minutes explain to the Prime Minister what India wants. He would ask Ramsay MacDonald to see how very tattered the turban of the agriculturist looks, how many patches he has put to the turban, how much sunken their bellies are, and would get an answer whether the Premier grants the request of Swaraj or not. There is no doubt that peace parleys would end satisfactorily and India would get Swaraj. The English Diplomate have not yet become bankrupt in diplomacy. They would never allow the struggle to continue as it would be suicidal for them. The peasants living in their wretched hovels would be seen residing in the Governor's Bungalow at Ganeshkhind. Our Swaraj would be for the welfare of the poor. It is therefore, your duty to carry out the programme put before you by the Congress." Amidst deafening cheers the speech ended.

RELEASE MR. RAJWADE

The following are amongst the resolutions passed by the Conference:—

This Conference fully accepts the Gandhi-Irwin settlement and allow the appointment of Mahatma Gandhi alone to represent the Congress in the Coming R. T. Conference, fully believing in Mahatmaji and his methods.

The Conference agrees with the Karachi Congress Resolutions of 20 items about the scope of the coming Swaraj in principle and appoint a committee of five persons to make suggestions to the Working Committee about it.

This Conference recommends to the workers that in order to prepare the country better equipped for the attainment of Swaraj, khadi production, foreign goods boycott, prohibition and organisation of volunteer should be undertaken all over the district.

Owing to fall in the market, the peasants are reduced to utter poverty and so are not in a position to pay interest and rent of the land to Sawkars and Jamindars. This conference requests the above that they should not demand above dues this year, and that all disputes between the Sawkars and peasants should be settled by mutual good-will.

This conference condemns the Government attitude in sentencing two Congress workers, namely, Dhanoba Jadhav and Viswanath Sonar of Saswar, after the truce is accepted. They should be released as also Rajawade of Sholapur, all prisoners of Bilasi and the Chirner case should be withdrawn.

The conference requests the Local Boards, Congress committees and other public bodies to extend literacy by opening night schools in the District.

The Conference requests the peasants, in the present times of market-fall, not to take fresh loans for the Government revenue. If possible, it should be paid in cash, if not, Government should receive it in kind and when even that is not possible to reduce or postpone collection of the same.

The conference opined that the increase in the assessment in the Mulshi Peta is illegally made and so it should be reduced after revision.

MARVELLOUS DIVINE POWERS

Money will be refunded in case of failure.

DHANADA TALISMAN—Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling. Whenever a wearer thinks of something he gets the result without delay. The Goddess Lakshmi always resides at his house and gives him son, wealth, long life and fame. Prosperity in service and trade, etc. It will give even a beggar the wealth of a king. Price Rs. 7-10. Specially prepared, giving immediate effects in gold tube. Rs. 29-11.

NABAGRAHA TALISMAN—Its wearer is sure to win law-suits and will easily secure good jobs and promotions. Price Rs. 4-4.

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SHYAMA TALISMAN—It is many in one. While making you free from debts, it will give you plenty of wealth with a happy band of joyous children, at the same time, make you proof against all attacks by enemies. Price Rs. 9-10.

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BASHIKARANA TALISMAN—Through the influence of this Talisman the wearer gets promotion in services and succeeds in pleasing higher officials. It further brings any desired person under absolute control or subjection, through whom any object may be fulfilled. Price Rs. 4-9. Specially prepared, giving immediate effects. Price Rs. 34-2 (Gold).

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NRISINGHA TALISMAN—It will cure Leucorrhoea, Barrenness, Hysteria and other diseases in women and enable them to bear healthy and long living children. It is surely to save you from the influence of bad spirits. Price Rs. 7-5.

A FEW EXTRACTS FROM THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED RECENTLY.

Hon'ble Mr. A. H. CUMING, Judge High Court, Calcutta—On examining my forehead, the exact time of birth of me and my son were correctly stated. He made some wonderful predictions about me which were proved to the last letter.

Hon'ble Rai D. N. CHAKRAVARTY BAHADUR, Judge, Calcutta—Pandit B. K. Jyotirbhusan is an expert in Astrology. I am sure he will satisfy anybody.

Hon'ble Mr. M. A. MOMEN, C. I. E., Commissioner, Chittagong Division writes—I am much obliged to you for giving me the Maha Nabagraha, Brinat Dhanada and Brihat Bagalamukhi Talismans. I feel that these Talismans have some effects which ordinary people do not understand 20-3-31.

Hon'ble Mr. N. C. DAS, Offg. District Magistrate, Noakhali, Member, L. G. Council, E. B. & Assam—He is an adept in Astrology and Palmistry. His reading of the past and future in a man's destiny is wonderful. His readings from horoscope and hands are accurate and satisfactory.

Hon'ble Mr. H. P. MUKHERJEE, District Judge, Sylhet—Pt. B. K. Jyotirbhusan is an expert in reading lines and Palmistry and is a successful Astrologer. He has made me greatly astonished by calculating quite exactly the date of birth of a son of me by examining my forehead.

Mr. H. L. BANERJEE, Manager.—The Pioneer Camphor Estate Ltd., Munsifdanga (Purulia) B. N. Rly.—Your Dhanada Talisman gave me marvellous effects. I was so long passing through a great pecuniary distress, but since wearing your amulet I have been passing my days very happily.

Pandit D. BORA, Beigaon, Shibsagar, Assam—I have got immense effect by your Dhanada and Surya Talisman within 15 days.

Khan Bahadur N. AMHED, M. A., Registrar, Dacca University—He told accurately some of the principal events of my past and future life.

Mr. S. C. SIRCAR, M. A., 70, Shyam Bazar Street, Calcutta—I have got wonderful effects by using your Nabagraha and Shyama Talisman.

Hon'ble Mr. S. B. BANERJEE, District Judge, Assam—Pandit B. K. Jyotirbhusan stated the year and date of my birth. I safely recommend him to the public.

Mr. BANKA SATYANARAYAN, B. A. Deputy Tahasildar, Kothapeta, Madras—I have been perceiving wonderful effects of your Sani, Nabagraha and Bagalamukhi Talismans.

Mr. J. K. ROY, Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate, Chittagong—I am surprised at the efficacy of your Shyama, Nabagraha, Nrisingha and Sani Talismans. They made me quite well.

Mr. P. SINGH, Vakil, High Court, Calcutta—I am well astonished seeing wonderful effects of your Shyama, Dhanada and Bagalamukhi Kavachas within a week.

Mr. T. N. MITRA, Durgaganja, Purnia—I have brought many talismans from you. Their effects are quite satisfactory.

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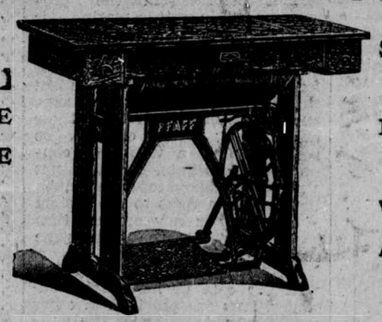

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WILL FEDERALISM BE STRANGLED AT BIRTH?

—:o:—

States Subjects' Representation: Federal Finance And Relations With Geneva Are Three Stumbling Blocks

The path to Federation is not so smooth, level and straight road as some people may fancy it became at the Round Table Conference last winter, writes the Simla representative of "The Statesman."

There is plenty of room for reasoned optimism: there is danger also of disappointment if optimism begets a disposition to rush things through without regard to the obvious intricacies, which the last session of the Round Table Conference merely skimmed over and the next must tackle boldly. Of these there are three which are felt to be of special interest or importance—the question of the representation of the States' subjects in the Federal legislature, Federal finance, and the position of Federal India with the States included 'vis-a-vis' League of Nations.

On the first point the Congress may be expected to make what trouble it can and Congress leaders who are out of touch with the realities of State administration will doubtless pursue their agitation for electoral representation of the States' subjects, at least in the Lower House of the Federal legislature. Clearly, the subjects must sooner or later—and the sooner the better—be represented in that House, but it is equally certain the Princes will not suffer themselves to be told exactly how such representation is to be contrived. They may agree to nominate representatives: they may even contemplate a time, now comparatively distant, when there will be some kind of popular election for the purpose. But any attempt to force their hand in this matter is much more likely to make them shy violently at the very idea of Federation than to win their indulgence of the "foreign" politicians' whim.

STATES' INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Gandhi may be presumed to know this. He was born and bred in an Indian State; he understands the realities of their internal affairs better than most of his followers do; on the whole he has been fairly successful in steering the Congress agitation clear of interference in the Princes' busi[illegible] Despite his occasional hints [illegible] contrary, there seems [illegible] considerable hope th[illegible] will not run the ri[illegible] deral India in [illegible] that, at its b[illegible] the Provin[illegible] one level [illegible] dure[illegible] pre[illegible] w[illegible] a little lame, or an India perhaps permanently disunited by their own hasty importunities.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

In the problem of Federal finance one of the principal difficulties, of course, will be the que[illegible] of the States' contribution [illegible] Federal exchequer. Thi[illegible] ter for the experts b[illegible] may find faul[illegible] of the exp[illegible] States [illegible] that the politician will do well to avoid any excitement of Princely suspicion.

GE[illegible]CILS.

A[illegible] heard [illegible] be divided against itself either in the Councils of the League or in its treatment of the obligations which its representatives at Geneva accept in its name?

"All these difficulties are recog[illegible]ised here with probably greater [illegible]ity than is vouchsafed on the [illegible]d to left-wingers who sup[illegible]ey can ride roughshod [illegible]ditions of Princely [illegible] study national econo[illegible]ly one angle and on [illegible]and, to gentlemen of [illegible]o fancy that the [illegible]eartily and reckless[illegible] Federation and so [illegible]ia uniformly safe for [illegible] autocracy. But while [illegible]s are admitted, they [illegible]dered calamitous and [illegible] who should know, I [illegible] that tactful and [illegible]ling of the problems [illegible]d Table Conference [illegible]n adjustments pro[illegible]either of destructive [illegible]ng the Princes nor of [illegible]ng "progressive" Bri[illegible] politicians.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a public meeting to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of Bapu Khote Chawl, opposite Byculla railway station, when Mrs. Awantikabai Gokhalay will preside and Sjts. S. K. Patil, S. K. Pupala, L. B. Niphadkar and others will speak on the "Work before us."

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G. I. P. RLY. INSTITUTE, BANDRA.

Under the auspices of the Institute there will be an open Air Dance at the Institute to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. Prizes will be awarded on the occasion.

PUBLIC MEETING IN VILE PARLE.

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee Jain Pandit Shri Chauth Mulji will deliver a public lecture on "Country and humanity in Gandhi chawk at 8 a.m. To-morrow. (Sunday.)

3-ARTS CIRCLE.

3-Arts Circle will be 'At Home' to H. H. the Maharani of Rajpipla and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on Sunday, at 5-30 p.m. at the "Aiwani Rafat," Ridge Road.

STUDENTS' PRABHAT PHERI.

Under the auspices of "The Bombay Students' League, a "Prabhat Pheri" will start from the League's office, Swadeshi Market Chawk, Kalbadevi Road on Sunday and will pass through the main streets of the city.

"G" WARD CONGRESS MEETING

The annual general meeting of "G" Ward Congress Committee will be held (Sunday) at 8 p.m. at Dhuru Hall, Dadar.

LIFE AFTER DEATH

A free public lecture on this subject will be given to-morrow, Sunday, evening at 6 o-clock in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51 Esplanade Road.

SAROJINI NAIDU TO SPEAK AT MAHIM.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward D.C.C. a public meeting will be held To-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the comfound of Kazi Seth's Wad. Bazar Road Mahim when Mrs. Saropini Naidu. Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Maulvi Mohammed and others will speak on the Karachi Congress message, Mr. I. S. Patel will preside.

THE DECCAN STUDENTS' UNION

The Union has decided to publish a detail Directory of all Swadeshi Articles that are required for every day use. Along with the names of the manufacturers the Union has decided to give the names of prominent shops and Stores dealing in Swadeshi Articles. Shopkeepers are therefore requested to send the detailed information including the name address of the shop and kinds of articles sold by the Shop, to "The General Secretary the D. S. Union Arawinda House Parekh St. New Charni Road, Bombay No. 4.

"A" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Managing Council of the above ward will be held (To-day Saturday) 9th inst. at 9 a.m. in the Committee's office. The annual account and Report of work done will be discussed and considered for the forthcoming general meeting. All the members concerned are requested to be present without fail.

THE BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

A conversational meeting of the members of the Bombay Youth League will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. at Mhatres Building, Sandhurst Bridge. Chaupaty to meet Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

A public meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the First War of Independence of 1857, will be held on Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at the People's Jinnah Hall. Dr. N. S. Hardikar will preside.

BOMBAY SALARIED EMPLOYEE'S CONFERENCE

A public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. in Krishna Building Quardrangle, Poibavdi, Parel, to popularize the Salaried Employees Conference. Among the speakers will be Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, Messrs. N. S. Chetty, C. Mascarenas and E. V. S. Maniam.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

The meeting of the General Council of All-India Railwaymen's Federation will be held in the Servants of India Society's Hall, at 11 a.m. to-day (Saturday).

The Unity Conference convened by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at the same place.

WITNESS WHO HEARD A REPORT THAT POLICE INSPECTOR SLAPPED AND ABUSED SATYAGRAHIS

—:o:—

More Evidence About Patil's Revolver In Chirner Case

Ganpat Dhondu Jaipal, the orderly of Mr. Joshi the Mamlatdar of Panvel who was shot dead at Chirner on the day of Satyagraha, gave evidence for the prosecution in the Chirner Firing Case, at its resumed hearing before Mr. B. N. Sanjana the Sessions Judge at Thana on Friday.

The witness who accompanied the Mamlatdar, and was with him through out the day as also on the previous two occasions, gave a graphic description of what happened on the Akka Devi Hill. He was subjected to a searching cross examination by Mr. Karandikar, the Defence pleader, for over two hours and the cross-examination was not over when the Court rose for the day.

"PATIL USES STICK."

Examined by Mr. Pradhan, the Public Prosecutor, Witness said that on the previous two occasions there was no rowdyism of any kind and every thing had passed off quite peacefully. On September 25 however while the Mamlatdar was sitting under a Mango tree at the foot of the hill a report was received that the Police Inspector Mr. Patil, who had gone up was abusing the Satyagrahis, giving them slaps in their faces and using his stick.

Witness stated when the Mamlatdar went up the hill there was a row. The people were demanding that the handcuffs of the accused should be removed. The Mamlatdar asked them to be quiet, but the noise still continued. When Gupte and Dhanaji accused Nos. 17 and 18 pacified the crowd people became quiet. He further stated that Mr. Patil was not in his uniform. He was wearing a Khaki Pheta, Khaki coat and shorts and a Champal. He had no belt or revolver on him.

MAMLATDAR'S BODY.

When the Police and the crowd came down there was stone throwing. Witness was hit with a stone on his neck. Shantaram, the orderly of Mr. Patil, who was also with the witness was hit with a stone. Both of them thereupon, hid themselves under a bush. They were there for about ten minutes when fire was opened. When the firing ceased witness and Shantaram came out and went to the spot where the Mamlatdar's body was lying. They found that there was some life in him. Dr. Phadke who was also with them put some powder on the wound. The bullet had passed through the body and in a few minutes time Mr. Joshi breathed his last. Witness then arranged for the removal of the body to Panvel.

POLICE FIRING.

Concluding his evidence the witness stated that when he and his friends who carried the body to Chirner from the Jungle were at a distance of about 25 paces from the Chavdi they heard gun shots. His companions refused to go further and asked him to go ahead and tell the police to stop the firing. Accordingly witness went and asked the Police to leave the place, as an infuriated mob was coming behind. He then put the body in Mr. Atavne's car and took it to Panvel where he handed it over to the doctor in charge of the dispensary.

A THOROUGH GENTLEMAN.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar witness stated that the Mamlatdar was a thorough gentleman and the witness having been in his service for nearly two years had a very high regard for him. He felt much grieved at his tragic death as it was caused so unexpectedly and due to a bullet wound. He knew that on the 25th of every month the Mamlatdar used to count the treasure, but he could not say why he decided to go to Chirner though it was the 25th. He knew that Mr. Joshi and Mr. Patil were acquainted with each other, but he could not say if Mr. Joshi had confidence in Mr. Patil.

Replying to a series of questions, witness stated that he was present with the Mamlatdar on September 15 and 18 when Satyagraha was practised at Kalha and Chirner respectively. Mr. Patil was also present on both those occassion. Some persons were arrested for cutting trees but there was no trouble.

PATIL'S REVOLVER.

Witness also said that on those occasions Mr. Patil's revolver and belt was on him and he neither removed it nor handed it over to any one else. Witness could not say if it was loaded or not.

Questioned whether he saw the revolver on Mr. Patil on September 25 witness said that on that day at no time did he see the revolver on Mr. Patil. He did not also see Mr. Patil loading it.

"TOO NERVOUS."

"Replying to Mr. Pradhan you have stated that when you placed the dead body of Mr. Joshi in the car, Shantaram, the orderly of Mr. Patil, told you that in his haversack which was snatched by somebody, he lost Mr. Patil's revolver also. If you had not seen the revolver at any time from the morning why did you not ask Shantaram to explain how it happened that he lost the revolver when it was not with him."

Witness said he was feeling too nervous at the time to ask for any such explanation. He was overwhelmed with grief at the death of his master.

Did you ask him that question later, while both of you were in the car?—No. There was no conversation between us.

Witness further stated that they reached Panvel at 6-30 p. m. and handed over the body to Dr. Jadhav. He removed it to the place pointed out by Dr. Jadhav. Witness passed the whole night and the whole of the next day outside the dispensary and accompanied the body when it was taken to the burning ground.

When was your statement first recorded?—It was on the 29th.

Did you tell the story how Mr. Joshi was killed to anybody?—No. I did not tell it to anybody.

Not even to the wife of Mr. Joshi?—Yes. Not to her even.

Witness stated that his statement was first recorded by Mr. Kaun Kaundinya on September 29 and on October 5 or 6 by Mr. Raje.

He also stated that Mr. Joshi's family was given an allowance of Rs. 185 every month and one of his sons was given a job in the Collector's Office at Ratnagiri on Rs. 40 a month. The family had left for their native place.

DID NOT BOLT AWAY.

Replying to further questions witness deposed that the arrested persons who were brought down did not bolt away from Police custody till the Mamlatdar and the Police party came down the hill. He was not prepared to say that if other witness had said that the arrested persons made good their escape they were telling a lie, but personally he was sure that the arrested persons were there.

How did you know that they were arrested persons?—Because they were surrounded by Police.

How many police men had surrounded them?—Five or six.

Hearing was adjourned for the day.

NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent)

A furore has been created regarding the lean financial position of the Railways and consequent need for drastic retrenchment. Already a large number of workers have been shown the door in the Parel and Matunga workshops of the G. I. P. Railway, and this has added to the fire of discontent in the rank and file of the Railway workers. The treatment accorded to the strikers after the settlement had created a festering sore and the present process of retrenchment has only worsened it.

While this retrenchment is going on in the lower and menial grades, the "Burra Sahibs" are having a nice time. To illustrate this statement one has only to probe into what exactly happens in the inner temple of the Kalyan Power House.

It is reliably understood that efforts are being made to get a club opened for the European staff of the Kalyan Power House. A sum of about Rs. 11,000, it is reported, has been sanctioned by the Administration. But the club cannot be opened unless there is a minimum membership. The European staff does not exceed more than half a dozen individuals. A club for six at so high a price is too tall a proposition to escape becoming a public scandal.

So something has to be done. Then why not have a common club for both the Indian and European staff? That's an impossible idea. For how can the high officials sit with his inferior assistants? Think of an Indian foreman having a game of billiards with the White Burra Saheb on a basis of social equality. How absurd! The situation thus has become rather intriguing.

The fertile brains worked. The Power House, goes on the report, has only a small number of Parsis in the superior grades and a lesser number of Anglo-Indians. Both these combined do not exceed ten. May be the number is still smaller. The European plus the Parsi and Anglo-Indian staff however, made up the required number and the problem was solved.

DEMAND FOR RAJAH'S RELEASE

A mass meeting of the citizens of Andheri will be held to-day (Saturday) opposite Shri Ram Temple on Varsova Road at 9 p.m. Messrs. Dhirajilal C. Modi, Dr. Bhoir, S. N. Natu and others will speak and Shrimati Gangaben Patel will preside.

NEW MAYOR ENTERTAINS CITY FATHERS

—:o:—

Pleasant Function At "Palm Beach" Juhu

The city fathers of Bombay spent a very gay evening on Friday, when they responded to the invitation of Mr. Boman Behram, the Mayor of Bombay, to a dinner party at Juhu, the popular sea resort. The Nationalist and Progressive members of the Corporation, the former in "Gandhi" caps gathered at the Juhu-Tara Palm Beach Hotel where a cordial reception awaited them.

On arrival at Juhu a little before sunset some of the members took advantage of the offer of Khan Bahadur Dosabhai Bhivandiwala and had free joy rides in his Puss Moth at the aerodrome. The party also listened to a very entertaining programme of music provided by the Parsi Orchestra and also to the vocal music given by Dr. Rehman. The Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, European and Jewish members of the Corporation then sat to an excellent dinner with Mr. Boman Behram as the host.

The guests parted late in the night after having witnessed a cinema show.

ACCUSED WANTED IN CAWNPORE

Alleged Looting During Riots

Two persons who are alleged to have committed dacoity and taken part in looting during the recent communal riots at Cawnpore have been arrested in Bombay. They are Abdul [illegible] and Abdul Kadi Nahmo.

The accused were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday, on a charge of dacoity in respect of Rs. 3,205.

Inspector Dyer applied to the Court for the transfer of the accused to Cawnpore to stand their trial there and stated that the accused were arrested at a hotel near Crawford Market and property valued at about Rs. 3,205 were recovered from them including fifteen currency notes of Rs. 100 each, 95 sovereigns and some gold rings.

As the Bombay Police suspected that the accused looted the same during the riots, the Cawnpore [illegible] were communidated with. The reply of the Cawnpore Police. is appears, confirmed the suspicions.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be sent to Cawnpore.

"THREE ARTS" ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

—:o:—

The Secretary, "Three Arts" writes:—

Mrs. Atiya Begum is bringing out an illustrated "Three Arts Weekly" from Saturday, the 16th May. The art section of the "Three Arts" will be in charge of Mr Fyzee Rahamin.

The paper will be edited by Mr. A. Mitter.

WELL-KNOWN VIOLINIST IN BOMBAY.

Prof S. P Mukherji, the violinist is now in Bombay. Prof. Mukherji had been recently invited to Bansda State by the Durbar and is returning from a visit there.

B. P. C. C. Elections

—:o:—

The Gen. Secy. B.P.C.C. writes:-

The rolls for Congress membership shall be closed for the purposes of the Annual General Elections this year on Friday, the May 15 at 10 a.m.

The nominations for election signed by the candidates and duly proposed and seconded must reach the respective Offices of the Ward Committees (excepting in the case of "E" Ward for which nominations must be sent to the B.P.C.C. Secretaries) on or before Friday, the 22nd May.

KELEWADI MURDER CASE

—:o:—

Defence Witnesses Examined

Three defence witnesses were examined after the statements of the accused, who denied all charges, were recorded on Friday, at the resumed hearing of the Kelewadi Murder Case in which Kalashah Kasamshah, a Pathan, and three up-country Mahomedans stand charged with criminal conspiracy, dacoity, dacoity with murder and abetment thereof, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special Jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. Of the remaining four acused, one has turned an approver, while the other three are absconding. The dacoity (of Rs. 20,060 and a few ornaments) with murder (of Janabai, wife of the complainant) took place in the early hours of August 9, 1930 in Bohri's Chawl at Kelewadi.

CHARGES DENIED.

After the last prosecution witness was examined, the accused were called upon to make statements. All of them denied the charges brought against them and said they knew nothing in the matter.

GONE SHOPPING.

Three defence witnesses were examined, who, one and all, deposed that the first accused was living at Worli during his one month's illness, prior to departure for Rawalpindi. The last witness, who had accompanied the first accused to Delhi, whence the latter was arrested and brought to Bombay, admitted that both of them had gone for shopping on the day of departure from Bombay to Rawalpindi.

Counsel and his Lordship will address the gentlemen of the Jury on Monday, when the second Criminal Sessions will come to an end, this being the last case for the term. The Bhusawal Trunk Murder case, however, will be heard in next Sessions.

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

B.Sc. Exam. Results.

Below are the numbers of the successful candidates at the B.Sc. Examination:—

FIRST CLASS WITH DISTINCTION.

Nos. 20, 26, 63, 69, 70, 72, 73, 84. 115, 129, 337, 361, 384, 393, 712.

FIRST CLASS.

Nos. 17, 21, 87, 95, 124, 135, 137, 291, 294, 346, 347, 359, 423, 552, 558, 592. 625.

SECOND CLASS.

Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 19. 27. 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 58. 60. 67, 71, 80, 91, 92, 102, 107, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 119, 125, 126, 130, 136, 142, 270, 272, 274, 279, 284, 289, 290, 293, 311, 313, 326, 327, 332, 342, 354, 365, 366, 371, 375, 383, 386, 387, 397. 398, 401, 403, 413, 415, 425, 546, 547. 548, 550, 553, 555, 557, 583 584. 586. 587, 589, 593, 594, 597, 598 600, 603, 604, 605, 606, 608, 613, 616, 620. 626. 628. 630. 632, 633, 686, 689, 693, 694, 699, 704, 706, 711, 714. 715.

PASS.

Nos. 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 24, 25, 33, 36. 38. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51. 52. 54, 55, 56, 59, 62, 68, 74, 75, 82. 83. 85, 89, 93, 94, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104. 105. 106, 109, 111, 117, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 133, 138, 139, 140, 141, 144, 145, 146, 269, 273, 275. 276. 277. 278, 280, 283, 285. 286, 287, 288, 292, 295, 298, 300, 301, 304. 305. 308, 309, 310, 312, 314, 319, 323. 324, 328, 329, 330, 331. 333. 335, 339, 341, 345, 348, 350, 351, 362, 363, 364, 367, 368, 369. 370. 373, 374, 376, 378, 380, 381, 385, 388. 390, 391, 394, 395, 396, 400. 402, 405, 412, 421, 422, 427, 428. 429. 430, 438, 441, 442, 448. 449. 450, 451, 452, 545, 551, 560, 579, 580, 585, 588, 590, 591, 595, 596. 599. 607. 609, 614, 615, 617, 621. 622. 623. 624, 629, 631, 680, 682, 683, 684, 685. 688, 691, 698, 700, 701, 702. 703. 705, 707, 708, 710, 716, 717, 718. 720. 722, 725, 726, 727.

PASSED IN SUBSIDIARY SUBJECT.

Nos. 40, 77, 123, 147, 148, 150, 151, 152, 153, 155, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168. 170. 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178, 179, 180, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207. 208. 209. 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241. 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 253, 255, 256, 257, 260, 261, 262, 263, 267, 409, 410. 446, 453, 455, 456, 457, 459, 460, 462, 463, 464, 466, 467, 468. 469. 470. 472, 474, 475, 478, 481, 482, 483, 485, 488. 489, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495. 496. 500. 502, 505, 506, 507, 509, 510, 511, 512, 514, 516, 517, 518, 520. 521. 522, 526, 528, 529, 531, 532, 536, 537, 538. 542, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566. 567, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 575, 634, 635, 636, 638, 642, 643, 645, 646. 648. 649, 650, 651, 653, 655, 657. 658. 659. 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 671, 676, 677, 729, 731, 732, 733, 734, 736. 737, 738, 739, 740, 743, 744, 745, 747, 748. 749. 750. 751, 752, 755, 756, 757, 759, 760, 761, 764, 765, 766.

Passed in Additional Principal Subject:—No. 612.

Scholarships are awarded as under:—

The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Arts—To No. 63.

The Sardar Bhimrao Akbarnawis Scholarship—To No. 124.

"At The Worst, An Error Of Judgment"

JUDGE'S OBSERVATION ON POLICE OFFICERS' CONDUCT.

Lamington Road Shooting Case Echo

After the acquittal of all the accused in the Lamington Road Shooting Case, Mr. S. G. Velinkar made an application that a note should be added to the proceedings of the case by the presiding Judge about the conduct of the police officers engaged in the investigation in view of the unanimous verdict of the Jury. Mr. M. C. Chagla opposed the application on the ground that he took a diametrically opposite view to that of the prosecuting counsel. Mr. Justice Barlee, after hearing both parties in his Chambers passed the following order on Friday, before resuming the hearing (in the Kelewadi Murder Case) at the High Court Sessions, when Counsel and the police officers were present:—

"On Tuesday last the Public Prosecutor made an oral request in the Lamington Road Shooting Case, that, if in spite of the unanimous verdict of the Jury, I was of opinion that the police investigation had been not only thorough and painstaking, but, also straightforward, I should make a formal note of my opinion on the Record. Later, the learned counsel who had defended the accused No. 7 asked me to hear his objections to the course proposed and I have accordingly, heard the counsel in chambers.

MR. CHAGLA'S OBJECTION.

"It is not unusual for a Judge at the close of a criminal trial to praise or censure the officers responsible for the prosecution, and there can be no objection in principle to praise being bestowed for good police work even though the police have not been successful, provided that praise to police officers does not imply any criticism of an accused, who has been acquitted. It would be most improper were I in the present case to take any action which might suggest disagreement with the unanimous verdict. When a jury is unanimous, the trying Judge is not called on to express agreement or disagreement, and I was careful in pronouncing the judgment of acquittal at the close of the trial to refrain from expressing an opinion. The accused persons have been declared not guilty and there the matter ends. Mr. Chagla was, therefore, quite right to appear in the interest of his client to protest against any remarks being made which might be detrimental to him. But no such remarks being made which might Velinkar nor will be made by me. To use a familiar phrase Mr. Chagla's client left the Court without a stain on his character.

A BONA-FIDE MISTAKE.

"It is open to question whether it is advisable for a Judge to express opinions on the police. They are not on their trial and should not be blamed. On the other hand they have merely done their duty and praise may be out of place. Nevertheless, in view of the publicity which has been given to this matter, I think that I must give my opinion, lest it may be thought that my silence means disapproval. I am very glad then to be able to say that the Record shows that the investigating officers, more especially Inspectors Lyons, Dyer and Gavde, have conducted their investigations in a painstaking and straightforward manner. The jury have found in effect that the police in accepting the approver's testimony, have followed a wrong clue; but the investigating officers cannot fairly be blamed for what at the worst was an error of judgment. Nearly all the learned counsel for the defence were careful to say in the course of their addresses that they had no complaint against these officers. and only in one instance was the truthfulness of an official witness challenged. That was, however, on a point of no importance either to the prosecution or defence and I was satisfied that either the accused or the officer who contradicted him was making a 'bona-fide' mistake."

MR. A. R. DALAL TO JOIN TATAS

—:o:—

Director Of Iron And Steel Co.

It is understood that Mr. A. R. Dalal, Municipal Commissioner, has accepted the directorship of Tata Sons and of Tata Iron and Steel Company in place of Mr. T. C. K. Peterson who recently retired. His joining the Tatas is subject to Government facilitating his resignation from I. C. S. Apart from fulfilling the pledge of Indianisation given by directors, it is understood that the appointment of Mr. Dalal is in persuance of the new policy recommended by Sir Padamji Ginwalla in his recent report to the Tatas.

MAHOMED ALI MEMORIAL

—:o:—

To-day's Public Meeting

Under the auspices of the late Mahomed Ali Memorial Hall Committee, a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay will be held to-night, (Saturday), at 9 p.m. at the Chhota Qabrastan, Grant Road, to take steps to commemorate the memory of the late Maulana Mahomed Ali.

MRS. NAIDU AT MAHIM

Under the auspices of the "G" ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. in Kazi Sheth Wadi, Mahim Bazaar Road when Mrs. Sarojini wNaidu and others will speak.

"RAMAYANA" SCREENED

—:o:—

"Chandrasena" At The Majestic

The "Ramayana" episodes translated as "Chandrasena" on the screen at the Majestic reveal many progressive features. The film shows ancient settings, monuments and colorful, pageants and processions. The spectacular touch as been oft attempted and oft repeated. But the manner and care with which it has been employed for the photo-play distinguishes the film from the average Indian production and carries it several steps ahead to the comparatively disjointer settings noticeable in films like the "Throw of Dice" or "Vasantsena". Except certain anomalis in architecture and costume design, the atmosphere for the story is significantly rendered. The camera enhances the beauty both of the episodes and their local environment.

VAISHYA VIDYASHRAM FESTIVAL

—:o:—

And National Educational Conference

The 10th annual festival of the Vaishya Vidyashram, will be held at Saswna, (Taluka Alibag) under the presidency of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, to-day and to-morrow. The Sirdar is sailing from Bombay for Rewas by s.s. "St. Xavier" at 7 a.m. from Alexandra Dock.

The Maharasthra 8th National Educational Conference will also be held under the auspices of Vaishya Vidyashram.

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SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1931.

PHANTOMS OF CONSPIRACY

—:o:—

The accused in the Lamington Road Shooting Case deserve to be congratulated on their providential acquittal on all the charges brought against them. And they also deserve to be sympathised with for having been in police custody for about six months in spite of their now proved innocence and for all that suffering which such custody implies. The general charges brought against them were that between March 1930 and October 1930 they formed a criminal conspiracy to commit various illegal acts, particularly to compose, publish and disseminate seditious and revolutionary songs, dialogues and ballads, to incite the public to acts of violence, to collect fire-arms and other weapons in violation of the Arms Act and give instructions for their use and to murder or attempt to murder police officers. The charges were comprehensive and over a hundred witnesses were examined for the Crown. But no charge could be proved against any one of the accused. And one is left wondering what to say of the prosecution that brought up the grave charges and brought up too a hundred witnesses to prove the charges. The unanimous acquittal of all the accused by the Jury on all the charges was, in effect, a unanimous condemnation of the prosecution for harassing innocent men. Yet what might not have happened to these men if they had been tried without a Jury!

The methods adopted by the police and prosecution from start to finish to obtain a conviction are hardly calculated to do credit to the efficiency of the persons concerned. A number of most innocent citizens were arrested on the flimsiest suspicion and were long detained in custody in the fond hope that some incriminating evidence that should have preceded the arrests might be somehow and somewhere found after the arrest. Often and often was the case adjourned in the lower Court to enable the police to get some incriminating evidence but the police found no real clue and thoughtlessly persisted in pursuing a wrong scent. Capital was sought to be made of bits of circumstantial evidence like the composing and singing of national songs, which were suspected of spreading inflammatory and revolutionary ideas, and like the starting of Geeta classes, which were alleged to be only means for the dissemination of blood-thirsty ideas. But, after all the desperate attempts to bolster up a flimsy case, Justice Barlee pointed out that there was no evidence worth the name against four of the accused that they had anything to do with the alleged conspiracy and the Jury found all the accused unanimously "not guilty". It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will learn a much-needed lesson from their bitter experience in the present case.

With regard to the activities of the police in preparing the case, it is interesting to note that on Tuesday Mr. S. G. Velinkar who had conducted the case for the Crown, made an amazing request to His Lordship that if he was opinion that the police investigation had been "not only thorough and painstaking but also straightforforward, he should make a formal note of that opinion on the record." His Lordship, however, would only go so far as to say: "The record shows that the investigating officers, more especially Inspector Lyon, Dyer and Gavde, have conducted their investigations in a painstaking and straightforward manner." His Lordship could not possibly say that the investigation was thorough. And persons may be painstaking in a wrong direction. In any case it is remarkable that, inspite of all the painstaking and straightforwardness in investigation and the evidence of a hundred and more Crown witnesses, the Jury could not find a single one of the accused guilty of a single one of the charges brought up against them! We fear that the police displayed much misplaced zeal. Their "error of judgment" might have involved innocent persons being sent to jail and has actually cost them wholly undeserved suffering. The circumstances of the case, far from justifying, a certificate to the Police, call for an enquiry why a wrong clue was followed. The higher authorities could have known better. But they too have had a conspiracy on their brains, scent one where there is none, and pursue it hotly, and relentlessly, thereby doing only harm to themselves and the public. It is difficult to imagine how many phantoms of conspiracy are still being pursued all over the country by blundering officials.

A CASE FOR DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION

—:o:—

Among the recent publications on the constitutional position of the Indian States in the future a high place should be given to Mr. D. V. Gundappa's book "The States and Their People in the Indiian Constitution" (Published by Karnataka Publishing House, Bangalore City; pp. 180; price Rs. 2 or Sh. 3). Mr. Gundappa is a veteran journalist and a recognised authority on the subject of the Indian States. He has previously published several other books on the subject, among which may be mentioned "The Problem of Indiian States", 1917, "The Native States in the Empire" (1918), a plea for Federation, and "The Government of India and the Indian States" (1926), a draft scheme of Federation. The present book is comprehensive and quite up-to-date and contains a searching analysis of the position assigned to the Princes under the R. T. C. plan. It deals exclusively and exhaustively with the constitutional aspect of the States problem and in particular with the future constitution of the States as an integral part of the proposed Indian Federation.

Mr. Gundappa is not at all satisfied with the R. T. C. solution of the States problem, in so far as the solution is at all clear. He points out that the three questions of (1) securing constitutional government within the States, (2) arranging for the dissolution of Paramountcy, and (3) equalising the status of the people of the States to that of the people of British India, are all vital parts of a true Federal plan; but he proves that "under every head the Princes have managed at the R. T. C. to win all for their own hands and none for their subjects and that the inclusion of the Princes in the general Federal plan has been made an excuse for narrowing the field for jurisdiction of the Federal Government and truncating its stature."

The author's own ideal is "a People's India,—an India neither disturbed by internal autocracies nor dwarfed by an external suzerainty." He wants the new Act to make it perfectly clear that India is to become a Federation of States and Provinces, the powers of the Federal Government "being derived from the united peoples of both parts of the country and exercised on their behalf according to the Constitution". In other words he wants the inalienable sovereignty of the People of India to be unequivocally recognised in the new Act. Suzerainty or Paramountcy, he insists, must gradually become assimilated into Federal Dominion Sovereignty. And to this end he suggests the following procedure: "His Majesty's Ministers will secure a gracious Proclamation from His Majesty to the Ruling Princes of India announcing that it is His Majesty's desire to see Constitutional Government grow up in the States so that the occasions for the exercise of the Suzerain power of intervention may no longer arise..... The Federal Constitution will also contain a provision to the effect that within a prescribed time limit all the constituent States are to have established an approved form of responsible Government within their States." Mr. Gundappa not only urges sound proposals but adduces very sound reasons for them. His book is a very strong case for a true democratic Federation for the whole of India.

Trifles

—:o:—

Re.: An Eloquent Speech by Mr. Shaukat Ali I reproduce the following with grateful apologies to the "Times of India" and its Surat correspondent:—

"Hindu-Muslim unity, continued the Maulana, could never be established in India, not even by one thousand Mahatma Gandhis nor a crore of of Shaukat Alis. India, he aded, could never attain freedom without achievement of Hindu-Muslim unity. The intrepid Maulana, however, did not pursue the syllogism further and refrained from stating the conclusions of these remarkable premises."

• • • •

I am glad to say that there is more to follow:—

"No act, he thundered with somewhat less lucidity, whether framed by Gandhi or by Shaukat Ali, would be acceptable to all. But if the Hindus and the Mahomedans achieved unity (which he had just pointed they never could) the result would be good."

Comment, as you rightly think, would spoil it all.

• • • •

The City Magistrate of Cawnpore complained before the Inquiry Committee that the authorities were victims of the strength and cleverness of the "badmash clement." 'Badmashes "enjoyed the protection of rich and influential people who used them for their own ends."

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Thereat Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan said: "It appears that influential men support 'badmashes' and Government support those influential men."

And this part of the evidence ended most appropriately in—(Laughter.)

• • • •

"LARGER DELEGATION TO R. T. C. VICEROY BUSY REVISING LIST."

Intending candidates please apply sharp. And since a mere application will not do, you must work hard also in the meantime.

Successful result will be best achieved by shouting at the top of your voice that "if invited" you will do this, that and the other. But you must always bear in mind while shouting that this and that as also the other must be directed against Mahatma Gandhi.

• • • •

Writing on Mr. Shaukat Ali the "Leader" says: "Little does he realise that 'the Moving Finger writes; and having writ. Moves on.....'"

• • • •

Our confrere is unjust to the Big Brother. Being innocent of Relativity, he naturally confines himself to the realisation that he is moving on, on and on towards—I am sorry I don't know. Nor does the Big Brother.

• • • •

Mr. A. R. Dalal has been offered directorship of the Tatas and has accepted it subject to Government facilitating his resignation. This is perhaps the first time that an Indian member of the Civil Service resigns his post to join a more lucrative job, though Mr. Shivdasani resigned it as a protest against Mahatma Gandhi's arrest.

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Also this is the first time in the annals of Indian Company promoters that they employ an Indian member of the Civil Service. It is the case of a "steel frame" for steel firm and I congratulate Mr. Dalal and the Tatas for the appointment.

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Mr. Dalal has considerable administrative experience to his credit and prior to joining the Corporation has made a name both in the local Secretariat and in Delhi where he acted as a Deputy Secretary in Education and Health Department. A disciplinarian of pukka civilian type, he is good at figures and a specialist in finance. A tolerably good speaker, he is more fond of indulging in retorts than in clear exposition.

• • •

I am sure Mr. Dalal will be hard put to it in his new job in the initial stage. But given time, he will emerge as a good manager of men as he is a manager of affairs. In these days of trade depression, every shareholder is a Shamdasani in company meetings. And a man who was unable to stand "fair" the demonstration of Desh Sevikas will find himself in high seas in the mobocracy of protests and heckling. But times are changing and Mr. Dalal will also change with the times.

• • • • •

More than anybody else, it is the officialdom that will congratulate Mr. Dalal on his new job. It is a gold-send to them in these days when Congressmen are threatening to reduce their salary to three digits. They will quote Dalal against Gandhiji as the ruling rate.

• • • •

Whenever the cry of the bureaucracy for higher pay is opposed they pose as martyrs serving the country at a salary which involves a sacrivce. Members of the Railway Board when they retire, get fat jobs as directors in British concerns. Si Basil Blackett is receiving more as the director of the Cable Company than he received as the Finance Member. Mr. Dalal is quoted cent per cent more than the par value. So Congress financiers will have to answer the I. C. S. battery before they wield their axe.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS OF R. T. C. PROPOSALS

CUTTING AT THE ROOTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

(BY PROF. T. K. SHAHANI.)

IV*

Under pre-Morleyan Constitution of India, even the rambling, discursive budget-speeches of a mastermind like Gokhale's (though a Peru to China business) focussed the attention of the educated public of India on the Viceregal Budget Session in Calcutta; and when the Morleyan Constitution enabled the Indian Legislative Assembly only "to move resolutions" on a very restricted field of Expenditure, Gokhale used this right with assiduity and further succeeded in educating the public on how we were being governed. The Montagu Constitution carried us many steps forward in this direction;—and every "cut" in expenditure moved by the house or every general discussion of the Estimates, imparted to us not a little of that quickening influence which as a politically backward country we so sorely needed. A very considerable part of our politico-economic (constitutional) education flowed from this channel of debates on the annual budget. The difficulties of the Executive as well as the grievances and burdens of the governed were freely ventilated on the floor of the house and the reading public were beginning to get an understandable notion of the actual working of the Sirkar's machinery of government. The imparting of very much more of this "knowledge" to the citizen should have been considered almost the first aim of a government that seeks its strength in the love and goodwill of its people. But the R.T.C., in their wisdom, propose otherwise. If the expenditure side is to be presented to the legislature simply as a cheque that the bank must honour and forthwith cash, the first and foremost irreparable loss to the country will be in the nature of drying for ever the fountain-head of political education in constitutionalism—, the vigilant scrutiny of the voters' representative in the Indian Parliament that throughout the months of February and March—the budget months in India—regualarly filters down to every nook and corner of the country through the daily press. As a very necessary consequence of this, the link between the Government and the voter will have been wellnigh lost; and the man-in-the street will easily be the sport of the irresponsible agitator's nefarious work and fall a prey to infra-constitutional means of visualising Government. It will be disastrous to treat this part of our loss lightly, as it cuts at the very root of all constitutional government. Whatever else the R.T.C. may give or not give to India, this proposal to take away from the citizen his right to sanction public expenditure through his representative in the Legislature will be nothing short of administering him a dose resulting in political atrophy;—and this from a Labour Government that indentifies itself with imparting social and political alertness to the masses and giving them a fibre and a back-bone they have lacked in the past.

NO WATCH-DOG FOR US.

Burke—"Parsimony is itself a great income." "Parsimony in one direction may avoid taxation in another" Nicholson's Economics. Economy in Public Expenditure of which Gladstone in his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer left distinct marks may have now become a mere relic of the grand-motherly mid-Victorian era and an absolutely forgotten virtue with the Devil-may-care. Westerner; but to the poor Indian tax-payer it is a boon of high order for which, though so far he has sighed in vain, he will impatiently clamour when he hears that England has given him a government responsible to himself. Now, from all available information on the constitutional machinery for budget-making one can see that the Finance Minister—the Chancellor of the Exchequer—is the only man in the government intended by the constitution to sit tight on all the spending departments, to check all possibilities of extravagance to explore all avenues for effecting economies—to be, as the well-known English phrase goes, "the watch-dog of economy". The Estimates are prepared by different departments and then comes the high debate upon the policy of the Estimates between the champions of spending and this champion of economy. "According to the great Gladstonian tradition, it is the function of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to act towards the estimates of spending departments as "advocatus diaboli". As guardian of the people's purse and as the man who will have to find the money, it is for him to see that no service is included that is not essential, and that every service that is included is provided for in the most economical manner. After all has been done that can be done by mutual concession, unreconciled differences between the Chancellor and spending ministers are left to the decision of the Cabinet and of the Prime Minister." (Hilton Young—The System of National Finance) His own Department—the Treasury—rigorously scrutinising the reports of all the spending departments, has the last word on all estimates; and in its particular office of the control over Civil Service Expenditure gives the best of its attention to effect substantial retrenchments therein. The Army, Navy and Aircraft Estimates have always to reckon with this watch-dog. Gladstone's fight against the breezy imperialism of Palmerston is one of the most refreshing chapters in the history of this guardianship of Public Funds. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to pilot in the House measures for taxation, he ought to come to the House with a clear conscience that it is for the "minimum" of expenditure that the tax-payer is required to burden himself with. Where is all this in the R.T.C.'s safeguards in the interest of India?

ILLUSTRATION FROM HISTORY

The Indian Finance Minister will find practically all the items of expenditure unalterably fixed in the budget almost "as stated in the bond"; and India will perhaps be the only part of the British Commonwealth of Nations that must not practise the most elementary teaching of both public and private finance, viz., "cut your coat according to your cloth". One simple illustration from history will bring the point home to every reader. Ireland is known for its poverty, though not all as the result of its own doing. For ages she had suffered a double wrong. Tied down with England, she always complained of the low level of productiveness and high level of public expenditure entailing a heavy burden of taxation on the poor people. The Irish Free State, after the Treaty of reconciliation with England (1922) started setting her house in order. In less than three years a remarkable improvement took place in spite of the heavy debt incurred by her national government to atone for the ravages of the civil war she had no fight to attain freedom. Income per capita visibly increased and the burden of public expenditure appreciably went down. Handsome reductions in the army—quite consistent with the safety of the country—were quickly effected; and the Free State unarmed civic Guards easily took the place of soldiers, to the entire benefit of the country. "The Free State Budget will in the near future be balanced somewhere in the neighbourhood of £20.000.000. In that case the expectation that under native rule taxes would be reduced..... may in the long run be justified" (Ireland—Nations of To-day Series-page 271). Here is an instance of the substance of Self-Government within the British Commonwealth—the only possible way of letting a young nation grow peacefully and healthily to its full moral and material stature. The Indian delegates at the R.T.C. not thoroughly well versed in public affairs may be exxcused for missing the all-comprehensive purpose of this budgetary right; but the English gentleman, himself no mean hand at the art of government, should have easily seen the unworkableness and the futility of this financial scheme for India. If the Finance Member is only "to find money" for the expenditure settled independent of him, if the Legislature is simply to pass "money bills' (taxation measures) without passing "supply" votes, India will have yet to find men and women offering themselves for these public offices who are destitute of self-respect and ambitious only of infamy and disgrace. Why will our public men hasten away the precious jewel of their soul? Whether the country, again, will tamely bear the burden

(Continued on page 10).

*Previous articles appeared on 4th, 5th and 7th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

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Gandhi-Willingdon Interview.

The forthcoming Gandhi-Willingdon interview is evidently in connection with the further procedure of the Round Table Conference. It is understood that the interview is in response to a request from Lord Willingdon himself. This seems probable in view of the disclosures of Mr. Robert Bernays in the "News Chronicle." He has reason to believe that Lord Willingdon's failure to see Gandhiji in Bombay was due to a misunderstanding, the Viceroy expecting that Gandhiji would ask for an interview and the latter, willing even to go to Simla for an interview, insisting that the request to do so should first come from the Viceroy himself. Lord Willingdon has already wasted much time and should now at least come to some definite conclusions about the future procedure of the R. T. Conference. The utter uncertainty about it is getting intolerable.

Briand Wins.

So, "out of respect to the League of Nations, negotiations for the proposed Customs Union have been suspended." Every country that could manage to look at the proposal dispassionately had sympathised with it. Germany and Austria are on the verge of an economic breakdown. The proposed Customs treaty was regarded as certain to relieve economic distress in both countries and avoid, to a large extent, serious dangers. It was felt that a catastrophe in Germany and Austria would have its repercussions immediately on the rest of Central Europe and later on the whole of the Continent. Dark hints were also dropped that should the proposal fail, the only other alternative would be for Germany to go "Red." But France would have none of these arguments. She was adamant. And so "out of respect to the League" the proposal has been suspended. The League ought to be grateful for this consideration. And it will no doubt vindicate its prestige, which it enjoys by courtesy, by confirming this suspension. For, the League knows that M. Briand can successfully bully it into submission.

Lord Headley.

Lord Headley has discovered a new National disease among the British, to wit, "a complacent attitude even when brought face to face with the most glaring examples of mismanagement and ineptitude." He has also coined a word for it: "Complaceneptitude." Onomatopoetically, the word well decsribes Lord Headley. Its definition also suits broadly, the noble Britisher. Lord Headley is a Muslim and, let us hope, a believer, therefore, in democracy and the brotherhood of man. But when he is brought face to face with the most glaring examples of British Imperialism in India and in Islamic countries, he either adopts a complacent attitude or, as in the present case behaves insolently. What is more, he would prefer Milton and his "God's-own-Englishmen" theory to the Quran.

"Christ and Satyagraha."

We are glad to note that Rev. Vernier Elwin has brought out a second edition of his pamphlet "Christ and Satyagraha." The author says that the second edition contains some new matter and in certain places a reshaping of the argument. The gist of the argument may be stated in the following words of the author himself: "There is nothing either in the teaching of Christ or in the dominant philosophical tradition of Christendom to prevent a conscientious Christian from giving his whole-hearted support to the noblest ideals of Indian nationalism as expressed by Mahatma Gandhi. There are moreover definite and positive reasons why a Christian should regard the movement with enthusiasm. To the mind of many unbiassed Christian observers Mahatmaji has made one of the noblest attempts to apply Christian principles to a political situation that the world has ever seen." This argument is developed and illustrated by the author in a most convincing manner in the fifty and odd pages of the booklet. We cordially commend the booklet to all Indians, and esppecially to Christians. It is priced only three annas, and copies may be had either from the author (Poona 5) or from the Popular Book Depot, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

"NO POLICEMAN WOULD USE HIS LATHI"

—:o:—

Sjt. Sen Gupta's Picture Of Next Fight.

"FULL CONTROL WHATEVER THE NAME" SWADESHI EXHIBITION CEREMONY AT MANGALORE

(From Our Correspondent.)
MANGALORE, May 7.

The ceremony of the opening of the Swadeshi Exhibition was spectacular and impressive, disciplined volunteers and Deshsevika standing in horseshoe fashion. The exhibition was opened by Sjt. Prakasam who explained the present motto of the Congress as Khaddar first, Swadeshi next and foreign cloth never.

The Womens' Conference under the presidentship of Krishnabai Pankikar of Dharwar met at 4 p.m. where Sjt. Sengupta addressing the ladies explained how the nations future lay in the hands of the mothers of India and expressed satisfaction at the fact that male visitors were not excluded from the function and emphasised the necessity of mixed gatherings.

DISTRICT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The District Political Conference opened at 6-30 p.m. with a large audience.

Sjt. Sadashivarao Karnad, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the distinguished guests in a short speech wherein he outlined the present programme of work the main items being a complete boycott of foreign cloth and liquor.

"FULL CONTROL WHATEVER THE NAME."

Sjt. Sengupta in the course of his presidential address strongly supported the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and emphasised the necessity of strengthening Mahatmajis hands. As a result of negotiations he wanted full control over the administration whatever name be given to such status. He detailed what would happen in the land in the event of a breakdown of negotiations.

"NO POLICEMAN WOULD USE HIS LATHI."

Within twenty-four hours every department of Government would be paralysed. Trains would not run, ships would not be loaded or unloaded at any port, schools and law courts would be empty and no policemen would use his lathi if there were another fight. That was the situation which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald or Mr. Baldwin had to face.

UNIFICATION OF KARNATAK.

A number of resolutions were moved from the chair. Sjt. Praksam spoke on the resolution congratulating sufferers in the last struggle. Two resolutions evoked some controversy. Sjt. Phaniyadi's resolution to change the name of the district into Tulunad was thrown out. The resolution on the unification of the Karnatak was passed when an amendment which sought distribution of provinces on geographical basis instead of linguistic fell through.

KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.

The president in his concluding remarks described the similarity between Mangalore and Chittagong. This morning Sjt. Sengupta was presented with a civic address by the Mangalore Municipality in reply to which he explained how civics and politics could not be exclusive of each other in a subject country. He expressed satisfaction at the sight of the national flag hoisted on the occasions and requested the municipality to rely on the strength of the nation and keep the flag flying and give greater support to Congress during the next fight.

Thereafter he was taken to Kanara High School where he unveiled portraits of Pundit Motilal and Asharya Ray and exhorted young men to follow the example of these patriots. Sjt. Sengupta and party left by 9-30 mail for Cannanore. Sjt. Meherally President-elect of the Youth Conference has arrived here.

day's sessions opened at 4 p.m. yesterday, under the presidentship of Mrs. Krishnabai Ponjiker.

MEHERALLY AMONG WOMEN.

Mr. Meherali, who atended by special request, addressed the Conference. He paid a glowing tributes to the women of India for the part played by them in the last struggle. He said Bombay can never sufficienty thank Mangalore for having given Kamaladevi Chottoppadya who was a great source of inspiration.

Mrs. Krishnabai addressed the gathering for more than half an hour appealing women to take to Khaddar programme. Se also detailed how picketing of foreign cloth could be strengthened.

She said that Mahatmaji had entrusted the work of weaning unfortunate drunkards from dink evil, specially to ladies. The fist step would be to visit 'Untouchables' and other quarters.

JAILED WOMAN PRESIDED.

Mrs. Girijabai, mother of Kamaladevi moved a resolution congratulating Canara ladies who suffered during the movement in Bombay and others parts of the country. The main resolutions moved at the Conference referred to picketing of foreign cloth, women's rights, spinning programme and Hindi prachar.

This morning the National Flag was hoisted on the Conference premises by Mrs. Krishnabai Panjekar. In the course of a stirring address on the occasion, she described the incident of Krishnakumari Sirdesai from whom a sergeant could not snatch away the flag and explained the living force that was in the flag. It depended on young men and women to increase the power and honour of the flag.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE AT MANGALORE

—:o:—

Krishnabai Enthuses Kanara Ladies

(From Our Correspondent.)
MANGALORE, May 8.

Sjt. Meher Ali, President-elect of Youth Conference was accorded warm reception on arrival by volunteers and public yesterday evening.

Women's Conference second

WORKERS DECIDE TO HOLD ON.

Demand For Minimum Wage.

The strike declared by the workers of the Khatau Makanji Mills, Bombay, demanding the reinstatement of a dismissed weaver and redress of other grievances continued on Friday.

As soon as the workers downed tools on Thursday morning the management posted a notice declaring a "lock-out" and asking the workers to present themselves in the mill the next day to receive their wages for the previous month.

The workers held a meeting in front of the mill gates on Friday morning and declared their intention to "hold on" till all their demands were met by the management.

It appears that the workers had presented over a month ago a list of 16 demands to the management but received no reply. Owing to this there was a feeling of dissatisfaction and a threat of direct action was also made. The dismissal of a weaver, however precipitated the strike.

After declaring the strike the workers have further increased their demands. They now want a minimum wage of Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 to weavers who are working on certain looms. They also want the dismissal of a Head Jobber who according to them was responsible for assaulting the weaver.

SPINNERS' GRIEVANCES.

—:o:—

A meeting of the Spinners of the Khatau Makanji Mills was held on Friday morning near the Byculla Bridge. Mr. Umar Rajab, Vice-President of the Bombay Textile Union presided. Mr. Parulekar addressed the meeting at the conclusion of which the meeting adopted certain demands of the spinners which require to be redressed as a condition precedent to the calling off of the strike.

—:o:—

WORKERS DETERMINATION TO HOLD ON

(From a Correspondent).

About 3,000 operatives of the Khatau Makanji Spinning Co., Ltd., went on strike on Thursday as a protest against the dismissal of an operative named Ebrahim who on behalf of the Mill workers of the weaving department requested the manager to redress a number of grievances of the workers such as filling of the fire buckets by the operatives, not putting the rates on the notice boards and cut in the wages. The allegation against Ebrahim that he attempted to assault the jobber is according to the Union unfounded.

DETERMINATION TO HOLD ON

For the last two days the workers have been carrying on the strike with firm determination under the leadership of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) a series of meetings were held on Friday in different places in Byculla near the Mill under the chairmanship of Mr. G. L. Kandalkar. The meetings were addressed by Mr. V. H. Joshi, Mrs. Ushabai Dange, Gaikwad, and a member of workers.

WANTED UNITED ROOT OF WORKERS

Mr. Tyab Shaik while addressing the strikers referred to the amount of profits made by the mill owners by the boycott of foreign cloth and to the usual cut in wages of the workers on the pretext of business depression.

A striker appealed most vehemently to all his comrades to stand unitedly under the Red banner of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and get their grievances redressed. A large number of workers enrolled themselves as members of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag).

PLOT FOR LIQUOR SHOP

—:o:—

Bandra Municipal Decision Condemned

KHAR RESIDENTS THREATEN PICKETING

(From Our Own Correspondent).
KHAR, May 9.

Under the auspices of the Khar Vilage Congress Committee a public meeting was held at 9 p. m. on Thursday, the 7th instant in the Maidan near the Khar Market. Mr. D. G. Gadekar, presided.

Mr. Wandrekar said it was the duty of all to follow Gandhiji.

Mr. Abid Ally told the audience that unless they realised that they owed a duty to the country and came forward to suffer, they would never become free from slavery, they would never improve their present miserable condition.

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami explained the main resolution of the Karachi Congress and showed how carrying out same would help the preparation for the fight for liberty if it arose through failure of the Round Table Conference.

PLOT FOR LIQUOR SHOP.

Mr. B. G. Kher then moved the following resolution:—

(a) This public meeting of the residents of Khar strongly protests against the action of the Standing Committee of the Bandra Municipality in recommending the lease of a plot of Municipal land at Khar abutting on the Ghodebunder Road, for the purpose of a toddy shop to Mr. Narandas Purshottam. This meeting urges upon the Bandra Municipality that the Municipality should, under no circumstances, allow the use of its property for toddy or liquor shops.

(b) This public meeting condemns the attitude of the Standing Committee in coming forward to help the opening of a toddy shop near the Khar Model Suburb, when the policy of the nation has been declared to be total prohibition, and when citizens in their hundreds have suffered arrest, lathi charges and even death in the cause of prohibition.

KHER'S INDICTMENT.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Kher referred to the goal of total prohibition adopted by the nation and showed how the action of the Municipality contravened it. He spoke against the Standing Committee for voting the grant of the lease.

Mr. Sherinben Havewalla, who seconded the resolution said that the enlightened section of Parsi community had now come forward to condemn the trade in liquor, which had been so long the monopoly of the Parsi community, at least in the Bombay Presidency. She exhorted the audience to give up the drink habit in accordance with the desire of Mahatma Gandhi, and help not only their own uplift, but also the struggle for freedom.

Swami Anand further supporting the resolution reviewed the Anti-Drink Movement and the suffering courted by hundreds of the people in that cause.

The President in summing up, exhorted the audience to carry out the threefold programme of the Congress viz: the organisation and strengthening of the Congress, the Boycott of Foreign Cloth and the total prohibition and also explained the resolution regarding the declaratioen of rights passed by the Karachi Congress. The resolution was carried unanimously.

RUTHLESS RETRENCHMENT ON RAILWAYS

—:o:—

Federation Council To Meet In BombayTo-day

Many prominent members of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, which is meeting in Bombay today, have come here.

The important question for the consideration of the Council is the present ruthless retrenchment, which is carried on all Railways. As no reply has been received to the application of the Federation for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation to consider this question and to a subsequent reminder by a wire, the General Secretary of the Federation has sent the following Express Wire to the Government of India:—

"Please wire whether Government prepared grant Railwaymen's Federation application for appointment Conciliation Board for retrenchment. Reply before early to-morrow requested." GIRI

RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING

—:o:—

Move For Conciliation Board

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the joint auspices of the G.I.P. Railway Accounts and Administrative Offices' Staff Union an extraordinary General Meeting of the Railway employees working in the Administrative Offices (V. T. Bombay) was held on Thursday evening in the Anjuman-i-Islam High School Hall to consider the question of retrenchment and the need for strong organisation of Railway workers. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President All-India Railwaymen's Federation was voted to the chair.

In the course of his speech Mr. Jamnadas severely criticised the present policy followed by the various Railway Administrations in India in sending away a large number of low-paid Indian employees, while the superior staff, who are over-paid and superfluous were not touched. Mr. Jamnadas pointed out that it was a false cry that the Railways were not meeting their way.

Alluding to the forthcoming conference of the G.I.P. Railway workers and the General Council meeting of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Mr. Jamnadas said that they must consider the question of retrenchment in all its aspects and invited the Railway Workers to participate in the Conference in large numbers.

Mr. S. C. Joshi then addressed the meeting and in the course of his speech pointed out how the Government of India have turned down the demand of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for the appointment of the Board of Conciliation to decide the question of retrenchment.

The following resolutions were then moved and passed unanimously:—

1. "While deploring the attitude of the Railway Board in refusing to be a party to a Conciliation Board demanded by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to decide the question of retrenchment this meeting requests the Government of India to appoint a Board of Conciliation, as requested by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. This meeting further accords its full support to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in taking such measures as may be decided upon by the General Council of the Federation to fight out the question of retrenchment.

2. "This meeting strongly condemns the attitude of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union in breaking down the negotiations for amalgamation and calls upon the Railway Workers to join the G.I.P. Railway Staff Union as the only genuine Union of Railway Workers.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION.

—:o:—

Kalyan Meeting

The Hon. Secretary, G.I.P. Railway Staff Union writes:—

In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 8th instant a correspondent writes the report of a meeting of railway workers held at Kalyan, under the heading "Workers denounce leaders for betraying their Interests". The report as it appears there is a whole-sale distortion of facts. And I feel it my duty to bring to the notice of the public how certain interested persons have been for a long time intentionally misrepresenting matters and villifying certain persons.

The whole report has been couched in language and a tone which speaks for the state of mind of the correspondent.

The whole report is so absurdly false and inconsistent that is would be a sheer waste of energy to refuge it item by item. I therefore only reproduce here the facts as they took place.

The Staff Union had called a meeting at Kalyan to explain to the workers the work before the All-India Railwaymen's Federation's Executive Council and the G.I.P. Rly. workers Conference which are coming off on the 9th and 10th of this month. Mr. S. C. Joshi G. H. Kale and other workers of the Union had been there. The railway workers were also present in considerable numbers. The meeting began quite peacefully under the Presidentship of Mr. S. C. Joshi. After Mr. Joshi's speech Mr. Kale began to speak. A few minutes later Mrs. Girjabai Bhat, and others began shouting. And all possible attempts were made to make it impossible to conduct the meeting. At this stage the police who had been there, of their own accord and not by special invitation, as your correspondent alleges, turned to interfere. But Mr. Joshi assured them that he was bent on continuing the meeting at all costs. At this the police withdrew. And Mrs. Bhat and others who now realised that their attempts to make the meeting impossible had failed, tried to hold another meeting close by. This attempt of theirs also failed. And then the meeting conducted its business quite peacefully.

Mr. Kale explained how the failure of the last strike was due not to the Staff Unions not joining it but to a lack of preparation and internal quarrels among leaders. He explained how the Staff Union's co-operation was not only not invited but was even refused. He also explained how Messrs. Rulkar and Co., had broken off the negotiations for the unification of the two unions on the G.I.P.

Mr. D. B. Kulkarni, on behalf of the rival union, said that as the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union was going twards Moscow no unification was possible between the two Unions. He then challenged Mr. Joshi to put forward his own note before the workers the next day when Mr. Rulkar was going to attend. Mr. S. C. Joshi gladly accepted the challenge and duly attended the next day meeting.

WINE FOR VOTE.

—:o:—

Hyderabad Municipal Elections

CONGRESS THREATENS TO PICKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, May 5.

A great sensation has been caused at Hyderabad (Sind). It is alleged that on the occasion of triennial Municipal election, some of the candidates have been freely treating their workers and voters to wines and liquors. The general public is rudely shocked at this.

It is reliably learnt that the important local Congress workers e. g. Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani, Prof. N. R. Malkani, President and Secretary respectively of Sind Provincial Congrss Committee saw personally such candidates and requested them to desist from serving out wines, failing which Congress officials would be constrained to picket the polling booths and the houses of such candidates and their workers.

It is understood that all those who have been approached so far have given the undertaking called for. But fearing, lest some may not give the required undertaking or having given it may not act up to it, Congress officials have asked the general public to notify to the Congress officials immediately on their possessing any information about the use of intoxicants by any candidate. It is understood that immediate and adequate steps will be taken against such delinquents.

INTERCASTE MARRIAGE

—:o:—

Youths Break Caste Rules

(From A Correspondent.)
RATLAM, May 8.

There is awakening in the Jain community through the agency of the Akhil Bhartvarshi Oswald Yoowak Sangh Indore whose chief aim is reuniting different subcastes into one an whole. Yesterday an intercaste marriage between Ramlal Bhatewra of Dhundharka and Suganbai Ghansilal Agrawala, a Jain's daughter was performed successfully in which many youths of various places took part enthusiastically and broke down expensive caste rules. On the 19th instant one more marriage is arranged at Jaora for which youths of the community are exhorted to be present.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

—:o:—

For Ladies At Khar

The Ramkrishna Physical culture Home, Khar has decided to open a ladies class in Laxmi Nagar Pavallion from Monday the 11th of May 31, for which a lady teacher's attendance and assistance have been secured. Those interested in the matter should see or communicate with Syt. V. R. Talwakar at the pavilion Khar.

WHY INDIAN MILLS IMPORT FOREIGN COTTON

Scarcity Of Long Staple & Japanese Competition

Is the boycott of imported foreign cotton of finer counts a practical proposition for India at the present time? This important question has been of late engaging the serious attention of industrialists and many others who have got the interests of poor cultivators at heart. Nobody can now deny for a moment that in the progress of our national movement we have come to a stage where the boycott of foreign cloth has become a permanent factor of our economic life. This has naturally raised the question: What is going to be the position of the Inidan cultivator in the new economic scheme? The boycott has given a tremendous push to the mill industry in this country but in spite of the prosperity of this industry, the lot of the poor cultivator has not improved in the least. There is an insistent cry everywhere that the cultivator of cotton is hit hard, perhaps harder than before, although the mill industry has immensely profited by the boycott movements.

In this connection, a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" had a long talk with Mr. R. A. Tarkhad, the Secretary of the Khatau Mills, Bombay. Mr. Tarkhad has been in the mill industry for over forty years. Following is the gist of his views on the subject.

POVERTY OF SUPERIOR COTTON.

The boycott of Swadeshi mills using foreign cotton is an impracticable proposition. Apart from ruining a growing and vital indigenous industry, such a policy, assuming it is launched, is calculated to defeat its own purpose. The Lancashire merchants will only be too glad if the progress of the mill industry in this country is hampered by whatever means. Any loss to Indian mill industry is so much gain to the foreign industry. The importation of cotton of finer counts from Egypt, Africa and America, especially from the country, is a practical necessity in most cases. India produces very little cotton of finer counts the best being 30 counts warp and unless Indians accustom themselves to the use of coarse cloth for all purposes, Indian mills are compelled to use imported cotton.

JAPAN IN THE FIELD.

The Japanese competition in Indian cotton is again a very serious problem to be considered. The best of the Indian cotton crops are cornered by agents of Japanese mills. The competition is becoming keener every day. Japanese agents have penetrated into the remotest places where good varieties of Indian cotton can be had. With the help of a sound national finance, the Japanese merchant is fast capturing the market. After the best crops are taken by Japan what remains for India of the Indian cultivation is the short-staple inferior cotton of 12 counts and less. It is difficult to face and counteract Japanese competition in the absence of sound and stable finance which is the controlling factor in industry. The selling price is the only consideration by which the poor Indian cultivator is moved. He will naturally sell his products in the dearest market wherever he can get it.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

So long as there are people in India who want finer clothing, raw foreign cotton of superior counts is bound to come to this country. The largest exporters of cotton so far as India is concerned, are America and Egypt. The American cotton can be replaced by some of the Indian crops but it is very difficult to find a substitute for long-staple Egyptian cotton. The latter variety of finer counts is the best in the world and there is nothing to beat it.

POSITION OF CULTIVATOR.

The boycott movement has resulted in improving the condition of industrtial labour in the country but it has made no appreciable change in the condition of the cultivator. The poor cotton cultivator of India stands to-day in the same position where he stood a year back before the boycott movement began. The prices of Indian cotton were going down even before the boycott movement began. The prices of Indian cotton were going down even before the cry of boycott was raised. Even then as now the best crops found their way to Japan and the inferior varieties were reserved for India. There was so much of over-stock of coarse pieces that the prices of Indian cotton for which there was not a great demand were bound to fall, whether there was boycott movement or not. It is not true to say that the cultivator is suffering more because of the boycott movement. Even now he is selling his best cotton to Japan leaving the coarse varieties to be used by Indian mills. The boycott movement has, therefore, made no difference in his position. Unless the quality of cotton is improved so as to meet the demand of the people the Indian cultivator is bound to go from bad to worse. The boycott movement alone is not going to help him in any way.

THE SURE REMEDIES.

The remedies against the continuous fall in Indian cotton prices are two-fold. In the first place there must be curtailment in the production of cotton. This will create a dearth which will result in raising the prices. The production of bad cotton beyond the needs of the industry ought to be discouraged for some time to come. Serious efforts must be made to improve the crops. The second and the constructive remedy is that every house must grow at least a few perennial plants of country cotton known as "Dev Kapas". This cotton is the best for its strength and durability. If can give the finest counts, some times over two hundred. Hundreds and thousands of these plants must be grown in every village. By using this cotton, the villagers will be trained in finest counts. This will also improve the quality of the field cotton because we shall then get pure and unadulterated cotton seed. The quality of seed that we get now is very much fixed and coupled with the imperfect knowledge of manuring, it cannot but deteriorate the crop. If these two remedies are speedily resorted to, there is every chance of the condition of cultivator improving materially.

SUPERIORITY OF KHADDAR.

That the mills should not compete with Khaddar by producing coauser varieties is a wholesome convention. In fact, it is the absolute necessity. The production of khaddar ought to increase and in that lies the salvation of poor peasants. There is another aspect to this subject which goes very much in favour of Knaddar. Between Khaddar and the inferior mill cloth looking like Khaddar, the former is stronger and more durable. The fibre of yarn spun on Takli or Charkha is any way much stronger than that of mill yarn. As an effect of high-power machinery the yarn spun in the mills looses 80 per cent of its original strengthes. It is common experience that rough as it may look, pure Khaddar can last longer than the mill Khaddar.

To-morrow's SUNDAY CHRONICLE Will Contain

(1) BRITAIN DOOMED?: (A French Professor's Home-truths).

(2) "MORE HOPE IN A LOIN-CLOTH." (In Gandhi, material power meets its Waterloo?). By: GORDON B. HANCOCK, a famous Negro Journalist.

(3) "IF INDIA IS LOST, EVERYTHING IS LOST." (By: Viscount Rothermere).

(4) "WOMEN CAN BECOME MEN" (By: Professor Crewe, M.D., DSc., Ph.D.)

(5) BEAUTY OR WIFE? (A Symposium of our readers' Views).

(6) "PHYSICIAN! HEAL THYSELF": (Reply to George Joseph's Challenge). By "A CONGRESSMAN."

(7) TWO STARTLING SOLUTIONS OF HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM: (By H. G. Mudgal, New York).

(8) CONTROL THE ARMY AND THAT'S SWARAJ. (By Bernard Houghton).

(9) "I WISH I WERE A GIRL." A Bombay Husband prefers wife's role. (By Our Lady Correspondent).

(10) SCIENCE--AN INSTRUMENT OF WAR: By Bertram D. Wolfe.

(11) MADAME BLAVATSKY — CHARLATAN OR PROPHETESS? (By H. C. O'Neill).

Besides, there will be other interesting features and illustrations.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Unfavourable Weather Does Not Inspire Demand.

WEAKNESS IN WALL-STREET CHECKS BUYING.

Irregular & Unsettled Market.

Too wet weather is counterbalanced by the weakness of Wall Street. Professional operators are heavily short and unless they cover their short sales, there is no likelihood of any material improvement. Weather conditions may change any moment. This factor is checking any buying movement. Everybody is looking towards cotton industry which continues unsatisfactory.

Bombay, May 8.

Yesterday the New York Cotton Futures Market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being unfavourable weather and weakness in Wall Street. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 11 points and finally closed at a rise of 2 to 6 points. May closed 2 pts. higher at 9.74. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 9.85c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points to 9.52.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market was quiet, but there was quiet but steady undertone without particular feature. There were low temperatures in many places. The market closed steady at a rise of 7 to 8 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points to 5.38 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Futures were very steady and closed at a rise of 11 points with July 4.31 and October 4.41.

Egyptian Sakels advanced 6 pts. The Alexandria market was irregular and closed at a rise of 2 pts. to 4 decline of 1 point.

WAITING POLICY.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state:—

"Continued unfavourable weather is causing steadiness despite continued weakness in Wall Street. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has reduced its discount rate from 2 per cent. to 1-1|2 per cent., whilst Silver continues to show improvement. After the recent decline of about 2 cents, prices seem steadier and should the weather continue unfavourable, it seems likely we may see some improvement, but until more confidence is restored we continue to advise a waiting policy."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July Highest 9.97 plus 06

New York July Lowest 9.86—05

New York October Highest 10.34 (at about the close)

New York October Lowest 10.22 (at about 11 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

"Market steady, due to somewhat too cool weather in the Belt. Piecegoods market continues depressed."

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co. Liverpool, cable:—

"Nervousness. Stock market prevents advance cotton despite further wet weather.

Chicago cables wheat good rains many places, appears drought broken North West Canada."

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 7th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Consider present levels more tempting for Bull operations than Bear. On any fresh setback would be inclined to make conservative purchases of early new crop positions."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

"We think well of making a straddle by buying January Liverpool and selling January New York at about present differences."

Reuter's cable:—

New York market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being unfavourable weather. Prices declined on weakness of Wall Street.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool July (expected) eq 5.33

Broach J-A (expected) Rs. 189½ eq 4.32

Difference 101 pts. eq Rs. 44

New York July (close) 9.95 eq. 4.97

Broach J-A (expected) Rs. 189½ eq 4.32

Difference 65 pts eq Rs. 29

Liverpool-New York:—

(At Liverpool close) July 71, October 58 (American points)

MANCHESTER CLOTH & YARNS.

Cloth and Yarns: There has been rather more enquiry, but with negotiations still difficult, business is still on a very small scale. The following are this week's quotations:

20's Water Bundles 8¼—10d per lb.

30's Water Bundles 9¼—11¼ d. (Liverpool Spot 5.35) per lb.

40's Mule Bundles 10 3/4—12 3/4 d per lb.

Egyptian 60's 15½—17½ d per lb.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York:—Dull but steady. Some trade buying. Liverpool buying. Commission Houses selling. New Orleans, South and local selling. Expect market will be lower. Cotton goods market continues very dull. Yarn market slightly easier.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 7.

July	9.95	plus .04
October	10.33	plus .06
December	10.56	plus .05
January	10.66	plus .05
March	10.85	plus .04
Middling Spot	9.85	plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New Orleans, May 7.

May	9.77	plus .03
July	9.97	plus .05
Middling Spot	9.52	plus .07

NEW YORK.

New York, May 7.

New York 10.55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):

July	9.97
October	10.32
December	10.54

NEW YORK NOON CALL—

May	9.68
July	9.90
October	10.25

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Day's Receipts to all U. S. Ports	Bales. 5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 7.

BROACH (Good Staple)—

Fully Good	4.17
Fine	4.37
Superfine	4.57

OOMRA—

Good	3.57
Fully Good	3.77
Fine	3.97

BENGAL—

Good	3.33
Fully Good	3.48
Fine	3.63

SCINDE—

Fully Good	3.48
Fine	3.63
Superfine	3.78

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool May 7.

May	7.98
July	8.08
September	8.24
October	8.30
November	8.37
January	8.51
March	8.66
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	8.30

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 7.

	Opening.	Closing.
May	5.25	5.27 plus .08
June		5.30 plus .08
July	5.31	5.34 plus .08
August		5.38 plus 108
September		5.41 plus .08
October	5.43	5.45 plus .08
November		5.49 plus .08
December		5.53 plus .08
January	5.54	5.57 plus .08
February		5.61 plus .08
April		5.70 plus .08
May		5.74 plus .08
Middling Spot		5.38 plus .03

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 7.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

KEROSENE RATES.

(Burma-Shell)

Bombay, May 7.

Kerosene.—

Shell cases per case Rs. 9/1/6

Waterlily cases per case Rs. 8/13/6

Firefly cases per case Rs. 8/9/6

Anchor brand tins per pair Rs. 6/11/6

Swastika brand tins per pair Rs. 6/11/6

Rising Sun brand tins per pair Rs. 6/9/6

Chukker brand tins per pair Rs. 6/9/6

Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp Gls Rs. 5/7/6

Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imp Gallons Rs. 5/7/5

Swan brand tins per pair Rs. 6/1/6

Victoria brand tins per pair Rs. 6/1/6

Swan brand bulk per 8 Imp Gallons 4/15/6

Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons Rs. 4/15/6

Rising Sun brand one gallon tins per 8 tins Rs. 8

Chukker brand one gallon tins per 8 tins Rs. 8

Petrol:—

Shell and BOC Petrol Exkerbside pumps per gallon Rs. 1/3/0

Shell and BOC Petrol in two gallon cans per gallon Rs. 1/4/0

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, May 8.

Following steadier advices from New York our market opened at Rs. 189/- for Broach J-A. and advanced to Rs. 189/4 on scattered buying. As soon as the demand was satisfied, the market assumed a quiet tone with spasmodic liquidation. Liverpool opening cables were quiet. Prices in the local market declined to Rs. 186/8 but again improved on better Liverpool quotation. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 182

Broach J/A. 188/8

New Broach A/M. 205/4

Oomra May 163

Oomra July 165/4

New Oomra D/J. 175

Bengal May 147/8

Bengal July 147

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

May	130.50	+1.40
August	126.80	
November	123.90	0.60

COTTON TENDERS.

aBombay, May 8.

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M.	2,500	38,300
Oomra May	200	1,800
Bengal May		1,600

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 8.

100 Bussan & Co. Knidakya 170

200 Do. Sailu 161 1/2

118 Do. Shegaon 167

76 Do. Barwaña 170

56 Do. Do. 165 1/4

114 Tata Mill Bellary 216

80 Kotak & Co. Telhara 166

100 A. Damodar Akola 164

100 Surajmal Bhagrath Bhilwara 146

100 G. Madhavji Reawar 146

100 Gokak Mill Bombay Press 143

66 Do. Ujjain 140 Old

200 G. G. Kesha & Co. Dharangaon. 169 1/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 8.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F.G.	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	150
Wardha-Hingt Fine	170
Nagpur Savner Fine	170
Yeotmal Fine	165
Arvi Fine	165
Amraoti Fine	160
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	160
Mulkapur Fine	155
Khandesh Fine	155
Muthia Fine	145
Muthia F.G.	140
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	170
Sailu F.G.G.S.	155
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	170
Burwah Sanavad Fine	160
Indore/Ujjain Fine	170
Broach Fine	185
Broach F.G.	180

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, May 8.

Liverpool Wheat:—

May s 4/6 1/2d down 3/8d.

July s 4/7 1/2d down 1/2d

Oct s 4/8 1/2d down 5/8d.

Chicago Wheat:—

May dol 82 5/8 up 1/8

July dol 61 7/8 down 1 1/2

Sept dol 61 3/4 down 1 1/4

London Linseed:—

May/June £8-13-9 unchanged.

Market quiet.

Argentine Linseed:—

June 10.90 down 23

Market steady.

London Linseed Oil:—

Sep/Dec sh 16/10 1/2d unchanged

Market steadier.

New York Sugar:—

July 118 unchanged

Sept 126 down

Dec 134 unchanged

Market quiet.

Wheat Cable (Chicago):—

"Prices declined on favourable weather in North-West, Commission Houses selling, favourable crop reports, liquidation and lower Winnipeg market. Closed firm."

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, May 8.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/ Highest Rs. 33/13 Closing Rs. 33/12

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/8 Highest Rs. 34/5 Closing Rs. 34/4

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 31/4 Highest Rs. 31/13 Closing Rs. 31/12

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 29/6 Highest Rs. 29/15 Closing Rs. 29/14

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 8.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.

B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16—May.

Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32

Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32

May 15th June.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8

Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32 15 May.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 16th| 31st May.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 31|32 June.

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 277 1/4.

Banks Selling T T 277.

Banks Buying T T 276 1/4.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 918.

Banks Buying D D 930.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 938.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.

Banks Buying 60 days 134 3/4

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 68 1/8

SHANGHAI

Banks Selling D D 87

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 89 3/4

CROSS RATE.

New York/London 4.86 3/8 7th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/3 3/8 8th inst.

Japan/London 2/0 11/32 7th inst.

London/Paris 124.45 7th inst.

London/Belgium 34.98 7th inst.

London/Switzerland 25.24 7th inst.

London/Italy 92.90 7th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4-4-11 1/2 6th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 7th inst.

Silver London Ready 13 3/16 6th inst. 13 1/4 7th inst.

Silver London Forward 13 3/16 6th inst. 13 1/4 7th inst.

Silver New York Ready 28 5/8 6th inst. 28 5/8 7th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 2 9/16 p.c. 6th inst. 2 9/16 p.c. 7th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 5/8 p.c. 6th inst. 2 9/16 p.c. 7th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent.

3 Mos 5 p.c. 6 Mos 4 1/2 p.c. 12 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Weak. India bought. America and China sold. Sellers came in after fixing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 8.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/8/6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/12

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/12.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 75

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/11.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/12

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/11

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/12

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/12

6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/4

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/15

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/4

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/6

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101|2.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/10

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/12

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70-8.

4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/4

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/8

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/6.

FORWARD RATES.

18th May settlement.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 62/8/0

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101/4/0

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 8.

3 Months Discounts 2 9/16 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 2 9/16 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3 per cent.

Call Money 5 per cent.

One Months 5 1/4 per cent.

Three Months 4 3/4 per cent.

Six Months 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money market.—Quiet.

Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

The following are some of the Civil appointments announced in the Bombay Government Gazette of May 7.

Mr. Muhammad Hussain Abdul Ali Havelivala, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, LL.B., proceeding on leave.

The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. Madgavkar, I.C.S., accused charge of his office as Puisne Judge of the High Court at Bombay, with effect from the 20th April.

The Honourable Mr. Justice K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., relinquished charge of his office as acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay with effect from the 20th April.

Mr. K. V. Raje, Acting District Deputy Collector, Kalyan Prant, and a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Thana, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for six months and nine days from the 16th June.

Mr. C. C. C. Pegge, District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, is granted leave for six months from the 21st May.

Mr. K. B. Wassudev on his taking charge of the appointment of District Judge, Nasik to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the Municipal Borough of Nasik in the Nasik District.

Mr. Wassudev to hold inquiries into Municipal election cases generally excluding the Municipal Borough of Nasik.

And into Local Board election cases generally in the Nasik District.

Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, Extra Assistant Judge, Poona, to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the Poona City and the Poona Suburban Municipal and the Lonavla Municipal Boroughs.

And into Local Board election cases generally in the Poona District.

Mr. T. E. Streatfield, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector, vice Mr. W. N. Bakhtyar transferred.

Mr. C. S. Patel, Cotton Superintendent, Surat, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture N. C. D., vice Rao Saheb K. M. Pawar, deceased.

Mr. R. W. Fulay, Vice-President, Central Provinces and Berar Textile Union, Nagpur, to be an Adviser to the Workers' Delegate from India to the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference which will open at Geneva on the 28th May 1931. The nomination of Mr. K. N. Sen Gupta as Adviser to the Workers' Delegate made by the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour is hereby cancelled.

A CORRECTION

—:o:—

In the article that appeared in our yesterday's issue under the caption "Political Intimidation will not do" it is mentioned that Jada Malmal was sold by Japan As. 8/- cheaper. In fact, it is Lancashire that sells so.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, May 8.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 375/ per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 68/ per ton.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 8.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	239	313,803
Central India	338	313,165
Barsi and Nagar	23	162,321
Hyderabad-Gaorani	19	80,714
Berar	1,048	556,558
Central Provinces	974	354,905
Total Oomras	2,641	1,781,466
Dholera	1,735	171,960
N.-W. Provinces	92	87,703
Rajputana	219	40,160
Sind-Punjab	263	112,108
Broach	835	262,729
Coompta & Dharwar	447	49,880
Westerns-Northerns	212	24,976
Cocoanada		23
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		18,759
Persian		206
American		69,309
Egyptian and African		204,948
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		124
Total	6,444	2,824,351

FRAN COR May 8—

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TELL TALE FIGURES:—

Assets exceed.	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Business in force exceed	Rs.	6,00,00,000
Annual Income exceed.	Rs.	32,00,000
Claims paid exceed.	Rs.	75,00,000

COMPARE THE BONUSES!

RS. 25 per 1,000 on Whole Life Policies.

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THE BEST VALUE IN LIFE INSURANCE PROTECTION.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS R. T. C. PROPOSALS.

(Continued from page 8.)

in the determination of which it has no part or lot, is another serious question, which the Englishman, from his experience of recent happenings in India, will not perhaps be quite unwise to ignore.

THE WAY OUT.

Let us follow accepted principles. Perhaps the beaten track will prove the safest road. While the payment of Debt Charges, Pensions, Salaries for Judges and for the Viceroy (the last is, indeed, a great concession—vide., the Dominion Acts cited above) may be put on a basis corresponding to the British arrangement of Consolidated Fund Charges, all the rest of India's annual or capital expenditure—Federal or Provincial—must have the sanction of an "annual" vote of the Legislature concerned. As all that expenditure is distinctly of a changing nature due to changing circumstances, to invest it with conditions of constancy and therefore, to treat it as sacrosanct and inviolable could only be possible if England still thought of us as the "unchanging and unchangeayle East." The Civil service and what it should be paid, the Defence and its cost, the Railways and its running charges—are one and all, items admitting of no possible point of finality one way or the other. In whose wisdom can it possibly be to fix the costs of these "Supply" services beyond the universally accepted financial arrangement of "one year"? These need not, in any way, cause apprehensions of insecurity of tenure and of wanton reductions in the salaries of permanent incumbents in office. The moral sanction behind a well ordered State being of far more value than paper or parchment agreement, cannot India be trusted to take care of her own interests and to build a creditable organisation for herself? She will honour her engagements to the last penny, even if it came to squeezing the last drop of her blood—of course not as a slave coerced into carrying out the biddings of a master, but in the fullest conciousness of erect manhood, as a master in his own house. Through her own Legislature and her own Responsible Government she may safely be trusted to determine the scope of the non-controversial items of Public Expenditure under permanent Acts which will help us to reconcile efficiency with liberty—the goal of all good Government In the World. If "the only remedy of irresponsibility is responsibility," as Lord Sankey kindly puts it, is it worthy of England still to be jealously suspicious and offer to India, under the guise of "safeguards" something not far different from an encirclement, a beleaguering we surely did not deserve? Something more is needed to assure us that England really means good-will towards us and is serious in retaining us as her co-partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations. Will Mahatmaji and Mr. MacDonald ponder?

(To Be Continued.)

"I WANTED TO DIE"

—:o:—

Servant Shoots Himself With Master's Rifle.

—:o:—

The story of the suicide of a 14 year old Panjabi lad employed as a domestic servant at Khar was related before the Bombay City Coroner on Friday morning when an inquest was held over the body of Indrasingh. It was stated that the boy was in the employ of one M. M. Varma, a contractor residing at Khar Road. On Wednesday evening Mr. Varma returned to find the boy lying injured with a bullet wound. He at once informed the police. Inspector Burnham attached to the Bandra Police Station repaired to the spot and questioned the injured boy who made a statement that he shot himself with the rifle of his employer and that "he wanted to die". This statement was made before the doctor who was attending to his injuries. The boy later died in the hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

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INDIAN TRADE UNIONISM.

Need For A New Lead.

(From A Correspondent.)

The Separatist tendencies in the Indian Trade Union Movement which culminated in the disastrous split at the Nagpur Session of the Congress has now focussed the attention of all those connected with the Labour Movement in this Country. Attempts are being made to explore the avenues of unifying the A. I. T. U. and a conference of the representatives of Unions is expected to meet shortly in Bombay to consider this vital question. Whether the two wings that stand, at least appear to stand, at opposite poles are willing to shake hands and begin on a clean slate remain's therefore to be seen.

• • • • •

The cause that precipitated the split is the clash in the mentality represented by the two extreme sections. While the one stands for moderate reformism with little political idealism, the other advocates radical action which will result in an early proletarian revolutionism with a definite political idiology, namely, capture of political power for the workers and Peasants. There may be much to say in support of or against the one or the other. But it will have to be conceded that the policy of moderate reformism of the orthodox type without a progressive and radical political idiology has become sterile and out of date; it must also be conceded that Indian conditions to-day do not warrant blind and fanatical adhesion to theories, however sound they may appear to be. An attempt to apply these theories without a practical view of things is fraught with disastrous consequences to the proper growth of a progressive and strong Trade Union Movement in India. "Class Collaboration" and "Class War" are the two basic ideas that react on any attempt at an organised working class movement in this country. In other words incurable moderatism with a pose of superiority complex on the one hand and tactless radicalism due to "infantile disorder" on the other are the chief stumbling blocks in the way of an organised united move to build up a strong Trade Union Movement in India.

• • • •

If, therefore, the proposed peace conference is to yield tangible results, obviously there should emerge a new "party" which is neither obscurantist in its views and method of action nor a victim of "infantile disorder" and lacking in practical vision and tact. It cannot be said that such a party can be brought into existence by a patched up pact after a hotch-potch show. It can only be the outcome of courage coupled with tact and imagination, a definite economic programme and clearly defined principles of organised action. It has to be borne in mind that modern trade unionists are not purely trade unionists of the forgotten days, but persons with clear political ideology tempered with reason and a correct appreciation of practical conditions and the environments under which they live and work. This party, while not so very sentimental about either theories of "class collaboration" or "class antagonism", will not rule out representations and negotiations in trade disputes, nor will it rule out direct action for redress of grievances. Eradication of the gross inequalities and iniquities that form so dominant a feature of the present day social structure, must be the first article of faith of those who will constitute this party. Without this any pact will meet the same fate as the political pacts of international peace or parity meet.

• • • • •

The basis on which such platform of united action must be constructed is essential agreement on this that the task of this party will be to demand the concentration of all the forces of the Labour Movement in a deliberate plan to lift the working class out of the present state of misery and poverty and to make the transition to socialism the fundamental plank of political agitation. Abolition of poverty by provision for all unable to earn a livelihood, a guaranteed living wage and other benefits for the economic consequences of unemployment, old age, infirmity, etc. and adequate maternity benefits for women workers should form the immediate programme of work. If such a party or group emerges out of the forthcoming peace talks, its success is assured and none need have the least bother about the irreconcilables.

MACHINERY FOR MISERY.

Business Man On Rationalisation

Why do labour organisations view proposals of rationalisation with alarm? The answer to this question is furnished by a businessman himself. Speaking at the Industrial Co-partnership Association, London, Mr. Angus Watson declared:—

Rationalisation of industry could effect economies only by causing dismissals of staff, and by entirely ignoring the human factor, which was the greatest source of national wealth.

One of the results of the post-war period, he added, had been a replacement in commerce of the industrialist by the financier, and those who had created businesses had either retired or lost control.

The future administration had been handed to men who had only increased profits before them as their goal."

Labour Can't Ignore Politics.

The following is taken from the "Daily Herald", London:—

By a majority exceeding 9,000, the National Union of Seamen has decided in favour of re-affiliation to the Labour Party.

The union left the Labour Party after the National Strike of 1926, when, under the inspiration of its president, the late Mr. Havelock Wilson, it became "non-political" and assisted the formation of "non-political" miners' unions.

Later, the seamen were excluded from the Trades Union Congress, but have since re-affiliated.

After the death of Mr. Wilson an agreement was reached between the National Union of Seamen and the Miners' Federation by which the seamen undertook to give no further support to the "non-political" miners.

FINANCE CONTROL IN TRADE.

Scheme Urged At The Scots T. U. C.

"A demand which we will never relinquish is that the industry in which the workers have invested their labour power must in return give them a decent standard of life," declared Mr. C. N. Gallie in his presidential address to the Scottish Trades Union Congress at Elgin in mail week.

"We cannot indefinitely go on acting as an inexhaustible reserve for the rehabilitation of British industry."

Industry to-day appeared to be conducted much more for financial considerations than for industrial and social requirements.

That policy must be reversed.

There was no reason why they should not explore the possibility of joint boards of workers and employers to exercise control over finance.

WAR ON TRADE UNIONISM.

Egyptian Govt.'s Policy

The Egyptian Government is trying to suppress by force the new and vigorous Trade Union Movement in that country.

Its methods were described to the "Daily Herald" in mail week. by Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim, the vice-president of the Egyptian Federation of Trade Unions.

He explained first that until last year the Trade Union Movement in Egypt was very weak and usually organised and managed by lawyers, the workers themselves taking little interest in the unions.

WORKER OFFICIALS.

"Last year", he continued, "we decided to begin organisation on proper lines. With a nucleus of two Cairo unions—Mechanical Transport and Hairdressers—we founded the Federation.

"We have as our president Prince Abbas Halim, whose sympathies with the working class are strong and well-known, but the rest of the officials are all workers. I am myself a Cairo transport worker.

"We began to organise. The response everywhere astonished us. By March of this year we had 33 affiliated unions and several thousand members.

"Then the Government began to attack us.

"We had sent organisers to the big sugar factory at Hawamdieh, where 5,000 men are employed.

"It will show you how much the Egyptian worker needs Trade Unionism when I tell you that the sugar worker works 11 hours a day for a daily wage of 1s. 6d. In four days we had enrolled 750 men.

PAPERS CONFISCATED.

"On the fifth day the police raided our rooms, seized the papers, locked the rooms and confiscated the keys.

"The list of members was copied and copies given to the employers.

"On March 15 the Cairo police surrounded our Federation office, which also houses a number of unions, and forbade anyone to go in or out.

"In Cairo, in Alexandria, everywhere our members are being told by the police that they must resign from their unions.

"Sidky Pasha, who before he became Premier was a director of a number of big companies, is trying to crush our movement by force and intimidation."

PENSIONING WORKLESS.

Union Plan For Displaced Men

Two courses for protecting the interests of employees under schemes of rationalisation were approved at the final session of the conference of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, which met at Southport in mail week.

These were that:—

To ensure continuity of employment, and the effective absorption of employees rendered redundant by rationalisation, a long-term programme of work should be put into operation.

Schemes of compensation or pensions should be started for the displaced.

Conference further urged the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party to popularise the demand for a six-hour day and a five-day week, with the abolition of overtime.

Another motion declared that the time is now ripe for the introduction of Socialist legislation, and pressed the Labour Party to introduce measures to provide for the acquisition of the mines and railways, and such other services as should be run for the benefit of the people.—"Daily Herald."

IN THE SLUM LAND.

Where Municipal Eye Does Not Reach.

(From A Correspondent.)

Perhaps the worst sufferers in Bombay are those employed in the Tanning industry. The tanneries are located in Dharavi which is the neglected spot in the Municipal area. Sanitation and health conditions in this part of the city have become by now a veritable scandal. The following extract culled from an authoritative report explains the exact position of the place in point of health condition:

"With a narrow filthy creek on one side and marshy land round about, the place constitutes a constant menace to the health of the inhabitants of Dharavi. It is surrounded by trenches which are for the greater part of the year full of dirty water which spreads through the whole of the locality a very foul smell and which has proved to be the breeding places of malarial mosquitoes and the source of poisonous gases. ..... The whole district gets submerged under water for over four months in the year and becomes a vast breeding place for mosquitoes..... Irrespective of the fact that Dharavi happens to be situated on low-lying marshy lands, the sanitation in this part of the city has been criminally neglected by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. It is notoroiously malarial and the Corporation has so far done nothing to mitigate the evil."

Constituted as the Corporation to-day is, if any are expected that it is the custodian of the welfare of the slum people, he must, indeed, have been an incurable optimist ignorant of the interactions of the influences and interests of modern society. At no time in the history of human evolution has there been a clearer demonstration of the clearage in the structure of society than at the present day. A better illustration of the realisation of this new force cannot be found than in the panic that was caused by the proposal to give the vote to the slum man. Be this as it may, it is not possible to explain away the criminal negligence of the Municipality in tackling the health problems of thousands of souls whose only crime for such suffering is their poverty.

WAYS OF RAILWAY BOARD

—:o:—

Refuse To Hear Workers' Case.

A correspondent writes: —

In the G. I. P. Railway also the axe of retrenchment has fallen on the subordinate and menial staff while the fat salaries of the G. I. P. Railway officers remain untouched. Had it been reasonable retrenchment on account of financial stringency, the retrenchment ought to have been started from the top and not from the bottom.

The demand made by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for a conciliation Board in terms of the Trade Disputes Act for discussing the question of such an uncalled for retrenchment and the reinstatement of the G. I. P. Strikers has been turned down by the Railway Board because they are fully aware that their hands are not clean. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation must bear in mind that their existence and recognition are at the cost of the suffering of the G. I. P. Railway strikers and therefore it is their bounden duty to take in hand immediately sources of direct action on all Railways in India and it is of no use having any more conferences unless there is an alternate programme before us. Much has been said on the line by interested parties that many workers have to suffer on account of the last strike conducted by the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and they try to mislead the workers; but they must understand that it was a fair fight for bread and water and without suffering none has gained up to now. But when they are questioned now about the starvation of thousands of workers owing to the present unnecessary retrenchment, they have no word of defence. In an open special Conference of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union held on the 5th April 1931, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation openly said that if the Conciliation Board is not granted before 10th instant, he himself would take steps for direct action and the workers anxiously await to see his progress.

PLIGHT OF MURBAD TALUKA PEASANTS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be thankful to you to publish the following in one of the esteemed columns of your paper.

Inspite of my last appeal published in your issue of the 17th November, 1930, re: the grant of relief to the agriculturists of Murbad Taluka by way of suspension or remission of land-revenue, the authorities have not taken any steps to relieve the peasants from the plight. It is unjustifiable to extract the heavily increased revenue from the peasants of Murbad Taluka, when the Government have suspended the revision-settlement of other talukas in the same district. Under the present settlement, the assessment has been increased by 33 per cent. to 56 per cent. It is certainly beyond the capacity of the peasants to pay the land revenue when the prices of paddy have fallen down enormously. The present economic condition of the peasants is very bad. It has even become a very difficult task for them to maintain their families under such peculiar circumstances the Government as in duty bound must grant some relief. I therefore, hope the revenue authorities will consider the matter very seriously and relieve the peasants from the plight. The members of the Legislative Council duly elected by Thana District will, I hope, realize their duty towards their electorates.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. PRADHAN,
Khatedar in Murbad Taluka,
Dist. Thana.

May 5.

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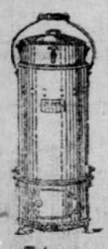

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What the People Say

"LOOSE THINKING AND LOOSE TALK."

Reply To Sir Manubhai Mehta.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir Manubhai Mehta in a speech at Bikaner has explained the Prince's attitude towards Federation. Sir Manubhai has said that the proposed Indian Federation would tend towards confederation, that the demand for appeal to Supreme Federal Court etc., would be constitutionally improper. Sir Manubhai has asked us carefully study constitutions. I propose to bring out some of Sir Manubhai's misapprehensions in this brief exposition:—

The Indian Federation would be a heterogenous mixture of States with autocratic depots viz., Princes and self-governing provinces. Of course such a federation would not be of an uniform type like that of Canada or Australia or even U. S. A. So a Comparison with them would not be quite proper. The only type of federation which would closely resemble Indian conditions is the constitution of the German Empire before the war and so a scrutiny of it would show clearly that Sir Manubhai's attitude is absolutely wrong and illogical.

Sir Manubhai has said that States' subjects cannot owe divided allegiance for that involves the violation of internal sovereignty of the states. Opening page 326 of Dodd's Modern Constitutions Vol. 1 we find stated in Art. 3 as follows: There shall be a common citizonship for all Germany and the members of each state of the confederation shall be.....and the protection of the laws. Again for judicial matters a reference to page 349 will clear the misapprehension caused by Sir Manubhai.

Sir Manubhai declares that Princes cannot allow their subjects to owe divided allegiance. But what does federation mean? It means that in respect of subjects declared Federal, the authority of Federal Government in respect of legislation, execution and justice is exclusively supreme. There is a double authority, Federal and non-Federal, and accordingly the subjects of a federating unit e. g. Bikaner are bound by the laws of the Federal Government in subjects declared Federal like defence, posts, telegraphs, etc., and are bound by non-federal authorities in matters of non-federal subjects only.

Sir Manubhai again maintains that in a federation the federating unit remains sovereign. According to the legalist conception of sovereignity, it implies that the federating member is sovereign only if it can do anything it likes in *all* matters. For example take the subject of defence. It is declared to be a federal subject. Can, for example, subjects of Bikaner a federating member go against the laws made by the federal Government in respect of defence? They cannot do it. What does it then signify? It means that Bikaner is not a sovereign State. Can we then adjust Sir Manubhai's definition of federation viz., "it is a union but without unity and preserves the Sovereignty of each State" with this state of affairs? Surely Sir Manubhai has clearly misconceived the whole position.

He again says, "Each State is a sovereign State and there is absolutely no risk of the one being allowed to dominate over or dictate to the others. In a federation, the joint control or joint authority of federating members prevails over the individual members; the individual member cannot do as it pleases, it has got to submit to the authority of federal Government, in federal matters.

Sir Manubhai thinks of federation as if it were a voluntary partnership, the membership of which could be relinquished at will; but it is not so. Once the federating members agree to form a federation the bond is compulsory—it cannot be withdrawn at will. Once a federation is formed the sovereignty of the federating member not only does not exist with the federating member but is completely annihilated from it. At the same time it is not vested wholly in the federal Government but is vested wholly in the body which acts as the constituent power:

Sir Manubhai's theory of sovereignty of the States, therefore, proves to be quite false. Sir Manubhai has said, "there had no doubt been a considerable amount of loose thinking and loose talking regarding federation of late, which a careful study of constitutional laws alone could dispel."

I have pointed out that there has been loose thinking and loose talk about federation on the part of Sir Manubhai. Will Sir Manubhai put into practice the advice he has given to others of studying constitutional law?—Yours, etc.,

TANUBHAI D. DESAI.

LIQUOR PICKETTING AT THANA.

Reply To Mr. Contractor.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you if you will kindly spare some space in your esteemed paper for the publication of the following statement of mine with reference to a letter appearing in the issue of the "Chronicle" dated 28-4-1931 over the signature of Jal J. Contractor, in which the said gentleman has made an attempt to contradict the report from your Thana correspondent published in the "Chronicle" dated 21-4-1931 under the heading, "War on Liquor Shop." I may state at the outset that the report of your Thana correspondent is substantially correct.

On the 17th April, 1931, in the evening a volunteer Shamshuddin by name was picketing the liquor shop of Mrs. Jerbai Jamshedji when one Morammadan, who is always to be seen sitting in the verandah of the said shop whipped out a knife and threatened the volunteer who was peacefully picketing the shop. Thereupon Mr. Jamshedji, the father of Mr. Jal J. Contractor, intervened and stopped the Mohammadan from doing any harm to the volunteer.

As a Captain of the volunteers, I have to go on my round to see how volunteers do their work. So on the day, following the day of the incident, I went to Maragiri Road, where the said foreign liquor shop is situated, in the evening when I saw Shet Ahmad Haji Suleman, a well-known and respected Memon merchant of Thana standing near the firewood depot, which is by the side of the shop and Mr. Jal J. Contractor standing near the electric lamp-post. Seth Armad Haji Suleman asked me about Friday's incident and I was explaining to him about it when Mr. Jal came close to us and started talking about the incident. Thereupon, Shet Ahmad Haji Suleman said to him, "Why are you, why are you here? Please do not interfere." Then Mr. Jal got angry. The said Mohammadan, who was sitting in the verandah as usual came out and joined Mr. Jal and began to utter threats. Thereupon Shet Ahmad Haji Suleman said: "You may use lathis, knives or daggers. But remember, these volunteers will do their duty peacefully." Then at about 8-15 p.m. Shet Armad Haji Suleman left for home.

It is not true that I told Mr. Jal that the conduct of the volunteer, Shamshuddin in our camp was objectionable or that I undertook to remove him from his place near the shop.—Yours, etc.,

G. M. GILANI,
Captain, Volunteer Corps,
Sashti Taluka Congress Committee.

Thana, May 1.

MAHATMA AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One is left with a bad taste in the mouth after reading the article on Mahatma Gandhi and the Foreign Missionaries which appeared in the latest issue of the "Sunday Chronicle". "A Nationalist" would have done well if he had not dragged in the so-called "Rice Christians". "Rice christian" is the insulting nick-name given to the Indian Mission worker in the South by his white boss. But the average Indian missionary nowadays is not such an ignoramus or a docile creature as your contributor imagines him to be. He is rapidly getting rid of his shackles and, backed by his congregation, he is waging a fearless battle against the white Missionary whenever the latter tries to ride rough shod over the Indian Church. However, there are still left a few remnants of the old order, as there are still a few reactionary missionaries in the country, like Bishop Badley, who are well known for their anti-Indian activities both in India and in their home countries. Mr. Badley (before he bloomed into a Bishop), led a weekly tirade against the Mahatma, during the N. C. O. movement, in the "Indian Witness". "A Nationalist", I fear, has been rather put out by the latest outburst of the Bishop, who thinks of Hinduism only in terms of totemism and devil-dancing.

Coming to the storm in the tea-cup, I must confess that even his Christian followers and friends are somewhat perturbed by the Mahatma's latest utterance, and he has aggravated matters by unwittingly excluding Christianity from the "great religions of India" No wonder some well-meaning Christians, like Mr. George Joseph have really gone into hysterics and are fearing the revival of the old Roman persecution. The Syrian Christian community, to which Mr. Joseph belongs, is in itself a living monument of Hindu tolerance. The Mahatma never meant to make conversion a penal offence, as is the case in the Turkish Republic. In the first place, Mr. Gandhi will be the last man to take recourse to legislation to protect Hinduism from the onslaught of other religions, and secondly such a thing cannot be dreamt of even by a fanatic Sanatanist as long as 70 millions of the children of Mother India are the adherents of Islam. What the Mahatma is against is the dubious methods employed by Missionary organizations to convert the ignorant masses. He has perhaps in mind the inducements offered by Missionaries to indigent villagers in Gujerat to become Christians, especially during famines. The Missionary used to believe in Mass Conversion, as his patron, the white capitalist, believes in Mass Production, but this kind of proselytism has been abandoned.

The religious propagandist, whether he be a Christian or a Muslim, reaps a rich harvest among the Depressed Classes who are dissatisfied with their status in Hinduism and gladly embrace Christianity or Islam in order to escape from the oppression of their co-religionists. The remedy, therefore, lies in the hands of the Hindus themselves. Let them throw open their temples and wells to the oppressed classes and banish untouchability. This is the only way to retain the 60 million Untouchables within the fold of Hinduism.—Yours, etc.

DIDIMUS.

Pachmari, May 5.

THE NEW 1931 CHEVROLET.

With two new models in the line, Chevrolet's new car for 1931 comprises a wide range of passenger and commercial body types. The two new models this year are a convertible cabriolet, and a landau phaeton for all-season driving. Addition of these new body types brings the total number of passenger car models to eleven, and makes possible the widest selection of body types in the low priced field ever offered by one manufacturer.

Safety factors stressed in the new car include a frame increased fifty per cent. in torsinal strength, continuance of the petrol tank in the rear away from the heat of the engine, and inclusion of a flame arrester in the air cleaner.

The two-inch increase in wheelbase has been utilised throughout the line to increase the roominess and comfort of the new bodies. Smart new Duco colour combinations, the additions of decorative body features and a head-on appearance extensively changed from the 1930 car combine to make the 1931 model decidedly finer in appearance than any of the predecesors. All body mouldings are pressed integral with the body panels, thus eliminating all separately applied moulding with their consequent difficulties. The drip moulding also is pressed integral with the roof panels. This method of constructon eliminates the inevitable rust streaks which result when the moulding is separately applied, because the paint chips off at the connecting line.

Such fine features as assist cords, ash receivers, arm rests, and silk roller curtains harmonizing with the interior trimmings may be found in various models in the line. All Sport models have a larger rear deck to add to the comfort of the dickey-seat passengers. All closed models have the slanted non-glare Windshield, the adjustable driver's seat, and other features which have made Body by Fisher the hallmark of quality in the fine car field. Mohair or broadcloth trimming is optional with all closed models.

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THE SILVER QUESTION

(BY AN INDIAN ABROAD.)

There is a great deal of agitation going on in the American press—especially in the Financial Fraternity—regarding the drop in silver prices and the silver selling policy of the Government of India. When blaming the treasury authorities in India it will be wise for the Indian public opinion to distinguish the kernel from the chaff, see the matter in proper perspective. and not join the Ran-Rah boys who blame the Indian Government for every evil, real or imaginary.

The crux of the silver problem in India lies in its being regarded a commodity and accumulated as such. The monetary question enters only indirectly. The problem, briefly, resolves itself into two questions which must be faced squarely.

(1) Why silver is regarded as a commodity?—And from the resulting discussion should follow the uncompromising decision:

(2) Whether the commodity—use and accumulation of silver—should be aggressively discouraged or left as it is? It is in the light of facts thus presented that the Indian nation should direct her silver policy and not fall a prey to short-sighted demagogues who advocate fitting the disease to the remedy instead of the other way around.

POOR MAN'S RESERVE

To be sure India is a sinking ground for the precious metal to which, the saying goes, "there is no bottom". The causes were just, deep-rooted, and historical. Since time immemorial the foreign invader, famine, or pestilence, the flood, or wrath of a local prince, made it imperative for the poor farmer to be ready to leave his abode at a moment's notice. Naturally what little he saved over and above his investment in land, cattle and equipment, he hoarded as reserve in the shape of ornaments for his wife and daughter. The inheritence laws as applied to women, and lack of savings institutions aggravated the habit. These ornaments were made of as much pure gold or silver as possible, for in that shape the farmer could realize upon it with least depreciation, should an occasion so demand. Like the bullion supporting the paper currency and credit in our modern financial structure, these petty ornaments with his wife and children were his only reserve. In an emergency he hitched his cattles to the cart, gave his field one solemn look, bid his Gods adieu, and wandered off under cover of the night or the stress of circumstances to where fate led him. With him he took his family, cattle some provisions, rags and utensils. May be in the next village he could pawn or sell these ornaments either to tide over the hard times or start all over again. Necessity is the mother of conventions —be they good or bad—hence the prevalence of gold and silver ornaments in India. Under modern conditions though the farmer is in a more settled state—actually he fares none better, and his method of reserve, however unconciously, is still his wife and daughter whom he can ill afford to provide with the of Benares and Delhi. These ornaments incidently serve a purpose also. Now if his look on life were better and confidence in the would-be operatives and savings institutions sound, he would easily shift meagre savings to a less cautious and a wiser guardian. relationship must involve safety, and returns. In this not only his credit will improve —not only will he get out of clutches of money lenders, but same savings could be used better his country's industry thus releave the pressure on

WHY IT IS ACCUMULATED

So one can see that silver accumulated not because it white and shiny—a conductor electricity—or that the rich people eat it on Pan-Supari—but because silver had become a store of value due to ancient currency usages and lack of financial institutions. If, for that matter, brass or steel were as acarce as silver then there would be no reason why brass and steel would not be equally coveted metals. Currency systems not being what they were for obvious reasons—silver is demonatized to effect economy and it falls to the same disuse as other medieval mediums of exchange, as for example, pearls—stone,—sheep,—liquor,—etc. The bold fact stands out that silver as commodity has become useless because it is no more a store of value. No more a store of value because it is demonatized. Demonatized because the world has learnt thrift and economy in currency matters. In America we make one gold dollar do the work of thirteen in circulation. The over supply of silver due to its being a byproduct and the operation of the Greshams law against bimetalism, is of secondary consideration. As the world becomes wiser and more cooperative on one hand, and the supply of gold either too dear or too cheap to effect credit structure adversely—we shall go off the gold standard as well in favour of a more rational and flexible standard. But since "it is surprisingly little intelligence which governs the world" that day is far off.

WARNING

From the foregoing it is easy to conclude that silver is no more the same valuable commodity as it used to be—therefore everything possible should be done to discourage its use as such. Here is an opportunity to capatalize an evil and rid the Indian masses of their ornamentive and hoarding habits but financial institutions to take their place must be created. The most effective way to shake off this ancient confidence once for all is a continuous decline in the price of silver, which will surely make silver obsolete in the eyes of poor masses as an object to be coveted. This undoubtedly involves a heavy potential loss to the present holders but that is the price which Indian masses must pay for being forced to live in a medieval system of economy, business, finance, and industry.—On the contrary, if a short sighted policy is followed and the price of silver artificially kept high—the result will be a still greater accumulation and heavier final loss. Of course some people would remark that with the fall of silver prices, more of it is being accumulated than heretofore. That temporary condition is comparable with the Kashmere lad who, upon his first visit to Calcutta, helped himself to so many bananas that he became sick, not knowing that bananas in Calcutta, being as abundant as apples in Kashmere, are worthless presents even for the servants. That is nature's way of parting a fool from his money. Again—we have to thank our present masters who have blessed us with but 7 per cent. literacy. It may be of interest to the readers that about two years ago when the price of silver was about 54 an ounce, I made an investigation of the world's silver situation on behalf of my friend L. Keslave Dev Khandelwal of Delhi and predicted a heavy fall in silver prices. That was more of an economic treatise rather than sooth saying [illegible] the benefit of speculators in [illegible] metal exchange who prefer [illegible]ed profits to hard earn[illegible] the eighty per cent. [illegible] In the same [illegible] Indian leaders [illegible] in[illegible]ssure [illegible]

DEMAND FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

(Continued from page 5.)

it should be obligatory on every board of Indian registered bank to see that the controlling interest in their institution does not pass to any foreigner. These restrictions will be essential and it should be made quite clear that existing rights do not envisage a condition in which these restrictions would be put. The object of these restrictions is not to hurt the foreigner, but to build up a favourable atmosphere in which Indian effort can prosper.

ELECTRIC LICENSES TO FOREIGNERS.

Similarly in the field of electric licenses, it is a scandal that most of these licenses in India have been passed on in the hands of powerful American or British corporations. They have taken advantage of India's backwardndess and of their political strength for this purpose. The wrong has to be put right first before equality can come. The Indian state will be free to investigate the conditions under which the licenses were given, and wherever these conditions appear to be faulty, to cancel the licenses. In other cases it will be free to allow municipalities or local bodies or local syndicates, to buy the assets of the licenses at a fair valuation, and this valuation after it is properly arbitrated upon, would become final and the control must pass into Indian hands. This also cannot come under the category of existing rights except a fair claim to have value paid to them for what they have spent. But where what is spent belongs to Indian shareholders, the controlling interest of a licensee will have much less ground for a monetary compensation than oherwise. Similarly there are monopolies or quasi-monopolies, and English enterprise under monopolistic and quasi-monopolistic conditions will have to bear a close scrutiny. If everything is allright, they need not fear. If they fear too much, we are entitled to infer that something is wrong.—"Young India."

KHADI, THE PANACEA

—:o:—

Hut Opened At Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 6.

The opening ceremony of the Majur Mahajan Khadi Hut was performed on May 4th, by Prof. Anand Shanker Dhruva, Vice-Chancellor of of the Benares Hindu University in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

In the opening speech Smt. Anasuyabhen Sarabhai the President of the Labour Union explained the object of the Union in opening this Hut. Gandhiji had given the labourers a message to put on khadder and it was his heart's desire to see all the labourers clad in khadder. To carry out this message the Labour Union was conducting a "khadi bhandar" for two years: They now wished to take this opportunity to extend their field of work and reach more men and women to meet their demands.

Smt. Anand Shanker Dhruva in [illegible] speech emphasized the [illegible]portance of khadder as [illegible]solvent for the pover[illegible]le. Khadi is the [illegible]t can give some [illegible] millions" he [illegible]ntry at [illegible] for[illegible]or

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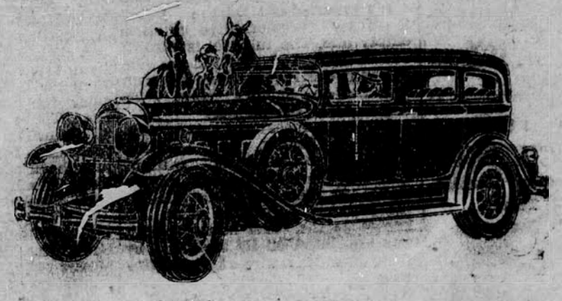

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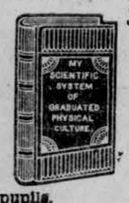

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HOW "NEWSPRINT" IS MADE

—:o:—

The Modern Paper Machine.

Most of us are inclined to think of a single machine as a small part of the equipment of a modern factory, but the machine on which the paper of this page was made may have been the only paper machine in the factory. The modern Fourdrinier paper machine on which most of our "newsprint" (paper for newspapers) and magazine paper is made is a complete manufacturing unit in itself. No one part of it can operate without the others. A machine installed not long ago in a paper mill in the Lake Superior district of Canada is one of the largest in operation in the world to-day. It is about 350 feet long, weighs more than two thousand tons, and can make a sheet of paper over twenty-five feet wide and limited in length only by the time the machine is kept in continuous operation. This stream of paper pours out at the rate of 17 miles an hour. Once the machine is properly tuned up it runs night and day, with only occasional stops for adjustments or repairs.

The paper machine is almost entirely automatic. Although it is constantly under the watchful eyes of a small staff of expert paper-makers, you can usually stand at one end and look along its entire length on either side and not see a living soul except the few men engaged in taking the finished paper away from the end of the machine. Pulp made from shredded or digested wood fibres is mixed with water to the consistency of thin soup, with about one part of fibre to two hundred parts of water, and this "stock" is sprayed evenly on an endless wire-screen belt. This moving platform carries the pulp constantly forward, and as it travels most of the water is strained off through the wire mesh, leaving a thin layer of mush.

TRANSFERRING FROM BELT TO BELT.

This thin sheet of weak fibre has now to be transferred to the next part of the machine. Here the paper-maker makes use of a simple scientific fact. When wet fibre in this form comes into contact with two surfaces it will always stick harder to the smoother one.

Try this yourself and see how much tighter a wet sheet of paper will stick to the window-pane than to a board. Another endless belt, this time of smooth felt, is brought into contact with the wet fibre at the end of the screen. With a litt e encouragement from the paper-market the fibre leaves the rougher screen and sticks to the smoother felt. It is then arrived by this felt between the numerous heavy rolls of the "press part" of the machine, where still more water is squeezed out. The paper—for it is weak, wet paper at this stage—is now picked up by a still smoother felt and carried between many steam-heated cylinders, where most of its remaining water is evaporated.

As it passes over one hot cylinder and under the next, first one side and then the other comes into contact with the smooth iron until the sheet is dry and fairly smooth on both sides. It may be still more highly polished by passing it through a "calender," or a set of polished iron rollers, which press very heavily on the paper and iron it smooth. It is then would on a large reel, and when one reel is filled the paper is quickly transferred to another empty one. The full reel is thrown out of gear and removed to be slit into the required widths and rewound on smaller cores for shipment to the printer.

All this process of straining, squeezing, baking, and ironing goes on continuously without stopping the machine for an instant. At the end of the process the paper still retains what is known as the "wire mark," which was imprinted on its surface by the Fourdrinier wire at the beginning.

In the older days of paper-making it was necessary to thread the continuous ribbon of paper through all the dozens of rollers by hand whenever the machine was started up or whenever a break occurred. Serious accidents were only too common, and few paper-makers reached old-age without the loss of at least some of their fingers. Nowadays manufacturers place a higher value on human life and limbs. Improvements in the machine have resulted in fewer breaks and longer runs, and an ingenious invention now picks up the loose end of the paper and threads it through the entire machine automatically.
—"Manchester Guardian."

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"INDIAN AIR FORCE."

Headquarters In Ambala.

The Simla correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—

In approximately 14 years it is estimated that the first squadron of the new Indian Air Force should reach its full establishment of headquarters and three flights.

In the autumn of 1933, if present plans mature, it will actually come into existence in the form of headquarters and one flight commanded for the time being by an officer of the Royal Air Force with possibly, one other British officer but Indian pilots and an Indian ground staff.

That opinion would appear to cover briefly one aspect of the questions on the subject put to Mr. Wedgwood Benn in the Commons last week though necessarily there are many problems of policy and technical detail to be worked out and, in view of the changing conditions in India, their gradual solution may spread over some years.

As stated in my despatches last summer there are now six Indian cadets at Cranwell, five training as pilots and one as stores officer. After a two-years' course they will pass out in the autumn of 1932 after which they will do one year's attachment to British squadrons and attend various technical courses. In the meantime, the ground staff, all technicians of various relevant trades, are being recruited from the Indian State Railways among those who have completed their five years' apprenticeship and are considered suitable.

SPECIAL WING AT KARACHI.

They will serve a further two-years in the special wing at Drigh Road Aerodrome starting in September next and will have a highly qualified British technical civilian instructor, who is now being engaged for a period of six years and who will subsequently be attached to the squadron.

The apprentices will be able to take a qualifying examination after one year of their course and on the results will be able to better their prospects. So that by the autumn of 1933 the first fully qualified Indian pilots and ground staff will simultaneously be ready for the embodiment of a squadron at Karachi.

Where the headquarters of the squadron will ultimately be is under consideration, but last year Ambala was tentatively suggested. The remaining two flights will come into existence as qualified Indian personnel, pilots from Cranwell and ground staff from Karachi, become available.

When the squadron is considered sufficiently trained it will take its place along with Royal Air Force squadrons for duty wherever necessary and will be under the command of the Air Officer Commanding in India.

HIDES AND SKIN.

—:o:—

Protest Against Removal Of Export Duty.

Mr. Mohamed Ismail, President, Raw Hides and Skins Merchants' Association writes:—

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Association was held on 2nd May to consider the reports appearing in the "Times of India" dated the 30th April and other local papers regarding the resolution said to have been passed by the Hides and Skins Merchants' Association Dharavi, Bombay.

FLAT CONTRADICTION.

After discussing the matter the Committee decided to write to Messrs. M. Mohammed Ali & Co. requesting them to explain about the meeting which was held on the 15th April 31, as the above Association held no meeting on the day in question and passed no such resolution. In view of this it was considered necessary that Messrs. M. Mohammed Ali & Co. should immediately publish the report to show that the said meeting had no connection whatsoeved with the raw Hides and Skins Merchants Association. Further he was asked to explain on whose behalf they held the meeting and to whom they had communicated the resolution said to have been passed by them. It was further decided that in case a satisfactory reply was not received legal advise should be taken as to the further steps to be taken.

PROTEST AGAINST REMOVAL OF EXPORT DUTY.

A resolution was passed disapproving the removal of the Export Duty on raw hides and skins and expressing approval of the resolution passed by the Madras Chambers of Commerce and Southern India Skins and Merchants' Association, at the same time fully associating with the views expressed Jamal Mohammed Sahid President of the above bo[illegible]

SWADESHI BANIANS

Invest your money in buying only Indian Made Goods
Give work to Indian Labour
SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES
Buy Always
Registered

Lion Brand Undershirts

Trade Mark.

MANUFACTURED BY

Madura Knitting Co.,

MADURA, SOUTH INDIA
Madras Branch: 19/A. Godown St., MADRAS.
A PRODUCT OF:
INDIAN YARN CAPITAL LABOUR MANAGEMENT
DURABLE! COMFORTABLE! UNSHRINKABLE!
Obtainable from Our Stockists and Leading Hosiery Merchants in All Places.

Immediately after the Special meting of the Managing Committe ea general meeting was held and the resolution passed at the Managing Committee's meeting was fully discussed and unanimously passed.

OVERDUE PROTECTION.

The following resolution was also passed:—

The general meeting of the Raw Hides and Skins Merchants' Association resolves that in view of the very critical position of the tanning industry it is absolutely necessary to increase the existing duty on the Expert of raw hides and skins to at least 15 per cent and thus give a long overdue protection to the above industry.

CHINA AND EXTRATERRITORIALITY.

—:o:—

Abolition This Month

TOKYO, April 1.

It is reported by the Tokyo Asahi's special correspondent in Nanking that China may declare the system of extraterritoriality abolished on May 1 in a manifesto to all foreign Powers involved provided the forthcoming international parley in the Nationalist capital fails to reach an agreement in favour of the Chinese stand by the end of April.

The Asahi correspondent also understands that a juridical program to be set in operation after the consular jurisdiction is disposed of was submitted to the foreign representatives following a meeting of the Committee.—"Liberty."

"INDIAN MILLS AND INDIAN COTTON."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Allow me to make a few remarks regarding the article on the above important subject which appeared in your Sunday weekly issue.

Your contributor, as is the [illegible] shion with all those who [illegible] about the mill Industry [illegible] takes to task local m[illegible] using cotton other [illegible] for the manufac[illegible]

But when [illegible] of this, it [illegible] are on[illegible] want[illegible] it [illegible]

Use POONA MILLS

PURE SWADESHI

Fine Dhoties, Saries, Mulls, Shirtings, Twill, Crepe, Doria, etc.

RECOMMENDED BY

Syt. Kelkar and Syt. Tulpule, President, Poona City Congress Committee.

For Not making *KHADI* Since 1920
To Protect Hand-made KHADI

Selling Agents:—
Syt. Manubhai Mohanlal & Co.,
Gauraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market;
RETAIL SHOPS:
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Laxmi Road, POONA.

Managing Agents:—
Syt. Govindlal Mukundlal & Co.,
58/64, Customs House Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

counts and the mills naturally had to meet this discerning demand.

How then can one blame the mills for purchasing the type of cotton requisite for this purpose and demand?

Again and again, toward[illegible] nd of last year (by w[illegible] he man in the st[illegible] o take a real i[illegible] ign and t[illegible] requir[illegible] that [illegible]

are they to be regarded as philanthropic factories? Every man and [illegible]oman in business whether S[illegible]shi or foreign is there to [illegible] money. But one would [illegible] that Bombay millowners [illegible]gents are in business for [illegible]able purposes. This parrot-[illegible] 'put your house in order' [illegible]one on for too long. Let [illegible]t down to real constructive [illegible]sm and then only will this [illegible]try and the country benefit.

[illegible]w I quite agree that the use [illegible]reign cotton has disastrous [illegible]s on the Indian grower. But [illegible] public demand that is the [illegible]nd not the mill Agents. [illegible]ich mill is going to manufac[illegible] finer counts if the public [illegible] not demand them. Why [illegible] then educate public opinion [illegible] and afterwards should the [illegible] agents not fall into line ex[illegible] them?

[illegible]here are as great patriots [illegible]ongst millowners and agents as [illegible]ongst critics and even those [illegible]talists who are solely for self [illegible] pelf must for their very ends [illegible]ply what the public requires. [illegible] Congress, if it wants to, start [illegible]cating the public on this sub[illegible] and then when demand [illegible] lower counts is insistent the

EUPEPSIN

Wonderful and Infallible remedy for Acidity, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Dysentry and Diarrhoea. Cures all diseases of the Liver. Price As. 10.

VITINE—Re-invigorates the debilited nerves, increases the vital fluid and stops involuntary emissions. Price As. 11. Catalogue Free. HOMEO RESEARCH LABORATORY, DACCA, (Bengal).

mills will, nay they must, fall back upon Indian cotton which only then will be suitable for such needs.

I may mention that I am fully conversant with all branches of cotton and textiles, but I have purposely avoided technical details regarding counts and suitable cottons because I think first of all, we must get rid of bias before we can discuss details impartially.—Yours, etc.,

"VERITAS".

Bombay, May 6.

Amusements.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE ever-changing, always alluring first lady of the screen—

GRETA GARBO

brings the world to her feet again as she did in "Anna Christie" with her vibrant voice, her unforgettable beauty.

with LEWIS STONE

in

CLARENCE BROWN'S production of

Romance

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE

2ND WEEK! 2ND WEEK!

CHANDRA SENA
CHANDRA SENA

A mythological picture—gorgeous and glorious scenes—Hanuman's devotion—Shri Ram's War with Demons Ahi and Mahi—Magic power of Demons. See how demons in vast numbers spring from the drops of the body of Ahi.

CHANDRA SENA
CHANDRA SENA

Prabhat Company's Superb Production

featuring

MISS LEELA and PROF. MANEK

Time:—5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m.

Extra Show:—Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 p.m.

Prof. DEVADHAR'S ORCHESTRA will be on attendance.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum, Bombay.

BOMBAY

INDUSTRIAL FAIR

AND

AMUSEMENT PARK

Opposite Central Station Bellasis Road,

GRAND BOXING TOURNAMENT

FRIDAY, 8TH MAY

CHAMPIONS COMPETING.

MARSHALL THE MODERN HERCULES

IN FEATS OF GIANT STRENGTH Rs. 1,000 Reward for any person who can perform the same feats

NIGHTLY ATTRACTIONS

RUSSIAN DANCER

BOXING EXHIBITION.

SKATING, ETC., ETC., ETC.

ADMISSION 2 ANNAS.

Amusements.

GLOBE TALKS!

Yes this favourite rendezvous of yours will talk now. No, not only that but it make your favourite stars to talk—to sing—and dance!

Globe is the one picture palace that holds record for satisfying its patrons and now with the advance of the times it has come forward to please its patrons with the latest inventions.

And therefore GLOBE is being fitted with latest type of machinery so as to reproduce the best sound reproduction under the expert advice of best technicians!

WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE.

GLOBE TALKIES

Bombay's perfect talkie house

SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMENCING TO-DAY

Surya Film Co.'s (Bangalore) Master-Comedy.

'JAW BREAKERS'

Featuring

Miss MENA, Master BACHU, Messrs PAWAR & PATEL with the Celebrated Comedian BABURAO GADE

A laughter-a-minute Picture of a quality never before attempted in India.

THRILLS! LAUGHTER!! ROMANCE!!!

West-End CINEMA.

TIME:—5, 7, 9 11

Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P.M.

New Play "LADHAI NANTAR" by Mr. B. V. Warerkar, will shortly be staged.

V. B. PENDHARKAR

Presents

To-day, 9th May at 9 P.M.

Sunday, 10th May at 3-30 P.M.

N. G. KAMATNURKAR'S

New Play **SAJJAN** New Play

Grant Road: ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

LALITKALADARSHA

COMING NEXT WEEK! DON'T MISS IT!

It's a MEHTA-LUHAR SENSATIONAL SCREEN-STUNT

THE COMBAT

An interesting exciting sensational Photo-drama of Rajput Romance, Vengeance and duty.

Starring

Messrs. NAVINCHANDRA, APTE with Miss CHANDRI and and Miss Lobo.

Look AT ANCIENT INDIAN GLORY.

AT **VISHNU CINEMA**

IT'S MEHTA-LUHAR'S NEVER TO BE MISSED EVER POPULAR ONES.

Amusements.

PATHE CINEMA

4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

GENEVIEVE TOBIN

CONRAD NAGEL

ZASU PITTS—MONROE OWSLEY and SLIM SUMMERVILLE

IN

CAN PSYCHO-ANALYSIS SOLVE MARRIAGE PROBLEMS OR DOES IT REQUIRE A SOCK IN THE JAW ?

ARE YOU THE BOSS IN YOUR OWN HOME ?

WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOUR WIFE ?

ARE TO-DAY'S MARRIED COUPLES "LOVE BIRDS" OR FIGHTING COCKS. ?

HAS A HUSBAND A RIGHT TO BE TIRED WHEN HIS WIFE WANTS TO GO OUT ?

Also

TWO REEL TALKING COMEDY

AND

PATHE SOUND GAZETTE

INCLUDING

THE AMATEURS GRAND NATIONAL

THE BIGGEST TALKING SENSATION OF THE YEAR.

RING IN THE NEW—

THE RIALTO

IS RE-OPENING TO-DAY

FULLY EQUIPPED WITH THE WESTERN ELECTRIC TALKIE EQUIPMENT

AND THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF THE LATEST

FOX MOVIETONE PICTURES

WHICH HAVE BEEN BOOKED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE RIALTO

FOR THEIR PREMIER RUN IN INDIA. AND AS BOOKED BY THE

"ROXY"

THE WORLD'S LARGEST & GRANDEST THEATRE

THE OPENING PICTURE IS

HIGH SOCIETY BLUES

STARRING

JANET GAYNOR

AND

CHARLES FARRELL

TIMINGS:

SATURDAY & SUNDAY

AT 4, 6-30 10 P.M.

ADMISSION PRICES.

Rs. 2/4, 1/8, 1/2 & As. 9 & 4

INCLUDING TAX.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

MAURICE

CHEVALIER

IN

The Big Pond

WITH CLAUDETTE COLBERT

A Paramount Picture

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day and To-morrow

At, 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A sensational Musical Romance Combining Hollywood's Lavishness with

OSCAR STRAUS' SPARKLING MUSIC

A Romance of Gay Vienna:—

MARRIED IN HOLLYWOOD

with

J. HAROLD MURRAY

NORMA TERRIES

A William Fox Production.

ALL-TALKING, SINGING AND DANCING!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

To-morrow at 10 p.m.

THE UNKNOWN LOVER

featuring

ELSIE FERGUSSON

FRANK MAYO

A Tense Dramatic Story.

EMPRESS TALKIES

To-day and To-morrow

4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The Golden-Voiced Songstress of "Rio Rita".

BEBE DANIELS

in

"LOVE COMES ALONE"

An Island Paradise cast at the feet—and she spurns it for a Sailor's Song.

For 2 days only

Saturday and Sunday

at 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30

Globe Cinema

Sandhurst Road,

Last chance for the silent picture!

BOB STEELE

IN

"HEADING FOR DANGER"

New Stunts—New Faces—New Dangers in this New Steele Thriller that will make your breath away.

Also 2 reels comedy.

CROWN CINEMA

Sandhurst Road

Time: 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.

A SHREE KRISHNA

present

HATIM TAI

1st week 9 reels

Also

Prof. F. REHMAN A MUSIC CONCERT

ALWAYS ASK FOR

INDO-BALM

RELIEVES PAINS.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 8.

	Bales.
Khandesh	239
Central India	338
Barsi-Nagger	23
Hydedabad-Gaorani	19
Berar	1,048
Central Provinces &	974
Dhollera	1,735
N.-W. Provinces	92
Rajputana	219
Sind-Punjab	263
Broach	835
Compta-Dharwar	447
Westerns-Northerns	212
Cotton	6,444
	Wheat.
Wheat	4,390
Linseed	10,599
Rape, Rai and Mustard. seeds	146
Gingellyseeds	578
Poppyseeds	8
Groundnuts	12,214
Castorseeds	3,645
Rice	9,809
Myrabollams	4,928
Cottonseeds	7,138
Gram	2,940
Joowar	7,560
Bajree	838
	Tons.
Coal	493

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 8.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 7-5-31	8600000	8223000
Receipts Yesterday 7-5.31	5000	19000
Exports to date 7-5-31	6096000	6346000
Stock at Ports 1-5-31	3494000	1650000
Stock Interior Towns 1-5-31	1137000	941000
Stock Liverpool 1-5-31	1083000	920000
Visible Supply 1-5-31	6782000	3992000
Quantity in Sight 1-5-31	12490000	13268000
Quantity out of Sight 1-5-31	9734000	10903000

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, May 3.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	0	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	3	9
Mint Gold 2nd "	21	3	6
Silver Ready	43	15	0
Silver 1st Settlement	43	14	0
Silver 2nd "	43	10	0

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

aBombay, May 3.

In full-pressed Bales,

	1stt Sept. to 30th April	Yesterday	This year
Europe		2,216	462,753
Japan & China		7,548	1,306,700
Coast Ports			16,000
Up-country by Rail			142,262
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan			46,401
Total		9,761	1,976,316

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1931.

YOUTH CONGRESS GIVES LEAD

Jaffna Boycotts New Constitution

JAFANA, May 3.

A sensational development took place to-day when the movement to boycott reforms initiated by the Youth Congress came to a head. The Youth Congress last week launched a movement to boycott the elections on the ground of the unsatisfactory state of the Order-in-Council which it maintained was an impudent challenge flung by British imperialism to a self-respecting people.

DETERMINED EFFORTS.

During last week determined attempts were made to induce candidates to the State Council to carry out a complete boycott of the elections. To-day a meeting was held at Vaidyswara Vidpalayam at nine o'clock to accomplish this project. All candidates except Mr. Krishnapillai candidate for the Point Pedro seat, Mr. Saravanamuttu and Mr. Muttocumaru, candidates for the Kankesanturaj seats were present Mr. Shivapala Sundaram led discussions. For a time there was conflict of opinions as regards the course of action. Finally all present decided to accept the decision of the majority. Candidates conferred within closed doors.

DECISION REACHED.

After some time Mr. Duraiswamy amidst cheers announced the decision of the candidates. It was to the effect that those present had signed an undertaking refraining from tendering nomination paper to-morrow. Mr. Duraiswamy in an impassioned speech referred to day's achievement as unparalleled in the history of Ceylon and beginning a new era, He contended that in this way the utter unsuitability of the new Constitutions would be exposed in all its sham. He congratulated the Youth Congress for giving an opportunity to the Councilors to come together.

Developments to-morow will be worth watching. Whether outsiders might not take advantage to get themselves nominated remains to be seen. If to-day's decision is to be given effect four seats will remain vacant. A deputation has left for Mannar to persuade the candidate there. Mr. Anantham to withdraw nomination to-morrow.—"Ceylon Independent".

C. P. FINANCE MEMBER GOING ON LEAVE.

—:o:—

Re-Shuffling Of Portfolios.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 7.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Nelson, Finance Member to the C. P. Government is proceeding on four months leave from the 29th instant. Mr. H. Gowan, Chief Secretary will act as member of the Governors Executive Council and the Revenue Secretary will officiate as the Chief Secretary during Sir Nelsons' Absence.

WORSE THAN CASTE SYSTEM.

—:o:—

Colour Prejudice In The West.

Colour prejudice in England and Scotland formed the subject of much comment in the Press recently. A cable which appeared in the "Ceylon Observer," stated that the Students' Representative Council of Edinburgh University took a strong line on April 28 to deal with the complaint made by Indian students that they had been refused admission to two local cafes.

A deputation of 20 Europeans and two Indians called at one of the offending establishments. The Europeans were admitted, but the Indians were excluded without explanation.

The European deputation then proceeded to the interior of the cafe and harangued the guests from the band balcony, protesting against the unjustifiable colour-bar. A number of guests signified their approval by withdrawing.

The Students' Council have now requested the cafes to raise the bar under threat of boycott.

NEGRO BANNED.

Some weeks ago a well-known Negro-singer was refused accommodation in London hotels. Referring to this the "Manchester Guardian" makes the following editorial comment:

"A correspondent draws attention to the fact that Mr. Roland Hayes, a Negro singer, has been unable to book hotel accommodation in London. People will go to hear him sing, but they will not tolerate him as a fellow-guest in an hotel.

"Unfortunately such unreasonable prejudice appears to be rather on the increase than on the wane. It has long been notorious in America, with the most lamentable consequences now and possibly with still more lamentable consequences in the future; in England it has not hitherto been general. A Negro was not always made to feel uncomfortable in London just because he was black any more than a Japanese was made to feel uncomfortable because he was yellow or a Swede because he was pink.

SOMETHING VULGAR.

"There is something entirely uncivilised and vulgar in making colour a reason for social aloofness, a kind of vicious provincialism; in the capital city of an Empire the vast majority of whose subjects are brown or black colour fastidiousness and the attitude of mind behind colour fastidiousness are disastrous.

"It is not more surprising that men should be multi-coloured than that flowers should be multi-coloured. A uniformly pink humanity would be uninteresting and monotonous. To look with suspicion on a man who is black, to feel contaminated by his presence is to emulate on this country the worst features of the caste system that we have so long and so self-righteously condemned in India.

"Those hotel-keepers who have refused to reserve rooms for Mr. Roland Hayes are probably only carrying out what they imagine to be the wishes of their customers. It is a pity that the more civilised Londoners do not protest against such bad breeding and shame it out of existence."

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

Women's Interest In Physical Culture.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 7.

The Spinning Competition will be held on Sunday the 10th instant under the auspices of the "Poona Cantonment Spinning and Weaving Class". Three prizes are kept for those who will stand within first three numbers. The Secretary requests all those who intend to take part to be present at 8 a.m. at 211 Main Street, where the class is situated.

FIRE IN POONA.

Loss to an extent of Rs. 800 was done by the Fire which broke out yesterday evening in Raviwarpeth, Poona City. The timely arrival of the Fire-engine saved the situation.

WOMEN AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

About 60 ladies are taking instruction in Physical Culture at the newly opened Women's Branch at the Maharashtra Free Physical Culture Class.

The class was visited by Dr. Thakar, Health Officer, Aundh State and he was much pleased by the work.

PEOPLE'S OWN GENERAL PROVIDENT AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Much interest is taken by the Poona public in the case which is going against the officers of the above company. They are 30 in number. This includes Messrs. D. V. Atre, Moghe, P. K. Atre, Bhut and others.

The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Gupte addressed the Court and gave reasons why the charges should be framed against the accused on Tuesday last. The same day Mr. Dundwate, who is pleading on behalf of the accused argued that charges could be framed. The Court adjourned till Saturday the 9th instant.

Rev. U. Ottama (left) and his Secretary, who were in Bombay recently in connection with the celebration of Buddha Jayanti. Rev. Ottama is strongly opposed to the separation of Burma.

INDIA STERLING LOANS.

—:o:—

Government Suggestion For Conversion.

SIMLA, May 7.

In the course of a communique the Government of India have published their suggestions for the conversion of India sterling loans. It has been brought to their notice that Indian holders of India 5½ per cent sterling stock were not in all cases able to take advantage of the recent offer of conversion owing to the short time during which the list for conversion applications remained open and the need for complying with the prescribed procedure in England.—A.P.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST E. I. C. ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

Mr. Halai's Complaint.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate heard on Friday arguments in the case in which Mr. W. F. Halai had charged the East India Cotton Association, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, President and the Directors of the Association for the year 1925 to 1926 with giving false information to public officials and with causing false criminal proceedings to be instituted against the Mahajan Association and its Directors including the complainant.

It will be recalled that the Magistrate directed the issue of notices against the respondents when the information was filed by Mr. Halai.

Mr. R. M. Desai appeared while Mr. Blair, Solicitor and Mr. B. T. Desai appeared for the respondents.

Mr. R. M. Desai on behalf of the complainant said that action should be taken by the Court against the respondents for giving false information to public officials and for causing false criminal proceedings to be instituted against the Mahajan Association and its Directors.

COUNSEL'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Blair who appeared for some of the respondents objected to this under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code as no such action could be taken without the sanction of the Court.

Mr. R. M. Desai contended that the Court should be the complainant in the case.

The Magistrate passed order that as he did not know the facts of the former cases which were tried by the Third Presidency Magistrate the proper way for the complainant was to make the application before the Third Presidency Magistrate. He therefore dismissed the notice.

SUDDEN SUMMER

—:o:—

King Spends Day Out.

LONDON, May 7.

Summer has suddenly come to Britain after an unusually protracted wet season. The King took advantage of the improved conditions by spending nearly the whole day outdoors at Windsor.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST SAVAGE SENTENCES

—:o:—

7 Years' R. I. For Jamnagar Workers

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, May 8.

Under the auspices of the Shri Bhavnagar Yuvak Mandal a public meeting of the citizens of Bhavnagar was held in Gandhi Chawk to protest against the savage sentences of seven years' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Jamnagar State on Sjts. Maganlal Vakil, Gokuldas and Ramlal the three workers of Jamnagar. A stirring speech was made by Sjt. Fulchand Kasturchand Shah and the following resolution was passed:

This public meeting of the citizens of Bhavnagar unanimously protests against the sentences passed by the Jamnagar State on the three brother workers of that State and congratulates them on their noble and brave sacrifices.

The meeting dispersed amidst great enthusiasm. The foreign cloth dealers of Bhavnagar and Morvi have got their foreign stocks sealed as a result of the agreement with the Bhavnagar Foreign Cloth Picketing Mandal. Congress members are being enrolled here in good numbers.

Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd

At the meeting of the shareholders and policy-holders of the Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd., the report and audited statement of accounts submitted by the Directors were adopted. The Directors in their report state:—

"The Life Assurance Reserves at the close of the year were Rs. 6,91,592, the increase in the year being Rs. 1,45,881. The addition compares very favourably with the increases of 1927, 1928 and 1929 and demonstrates the growing strength and steady progress of the Company.

INVESTMENTS.

The Investments of the Company are in Indian and Sterling Securities recommended by the Indian Trusts Act. Our Investments at the close of the year were Rs. 6,92,821, the addition for the year being Rs. 1,10.930.

CLAIMS.

Our Death Claims for the year were Rs. 43,898 and show a decrease of Rs. 3,482 over the claims for 1929 though over 19 lacs of new business has been written in the year. The strict standard of acceptance adopted by the Company is restricting the claim ratio to below .75 per cent. Thus claims received year to year are actually less than those expected in the year and the saving thus effected materially adds to the well being of the Company.

During the year policies value Rs. 27,680 have matured, the members survived the policy periods selected. The total claims paid by the company from its institution are Rs. 3,01,253.

"GENERAL" AVARI ARRESTED AGAIN

—:o:—

Hartal In Nagpur

ARREST UNDER ARMS ACT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 7.

General Avari, Mrs. Gangabai Chobe and Sjt. Navinchandra were arrested at 9-30 p.m. while attending a meeting in Itwari. The arrests are believed to be under section 143 picketing of foreign cloth shops.

Hartal is being observed by Nagpur to-morrow.

Arrest Under Arms Act.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, May 8.

Mancharsha Awari who was recently released was arrested last night under Section 9 of the Arms Act.—A.P.

—:o:—

Hartal In City.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, May 8.

Great excitement prevails in Nagpur over Mr. Avari's arrest last night. Hartal is being observed to-day throughout the city as a protest against the arrest.

PHOTO OF NEHRU S IN COLOMBO

—:o:—

Alleged Infringement Of Copyright

COLOMBO, May 4.

A photograph taken of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his wife and daughter at "The Leete" in Rosmead Place, their temporary residence in Colombo, by Messrs. Fredde, Wynne and Coy., Photographers of Norris Road, became the subject of three prosecutions under the Copyright Ordinance in the Colombo Police Court.

Mr. Merrill Pereira appearing for the complainants submitted that there was some urgency in the matter. His clients sought the assistance of Court under the Copyrights Ordinance as they have suffered some loss.

The Magistrate allowed the application and examined Mr. S. A. Pereira who represented the complainant firm.

Mr. Pereira said that his firm obtained an exclusive photograph of the Indian leader, together with his wife and daughter, it was a very successful photograph and at the foot of the negative (plate) they had the words: "Fredde Wynne" to avoid anybody infringing their Copyright. He produced a copy.

ALLEGED SUBSTITUTION.

On Friday he purchased a copy of a half tone block of the same with a letter press in Tamil from one P. S. Buhari of 179, Sea Street who had no authority to print or sell them. A facsimile of the photo taken by them, had been made at John and Coy., for the accused. In place of the words "Fredde Wynne" at the bottom the accused had the words "Ambalam and Bro.' He understood that a very large number of copies had already been sold by the accused, and that a further supply of five hundred copies have been ordered to be printed in Sinhalese and the order has been placed in the hands of M.D. Gunasena and Coy. Printers of the 5th Cross Street. He moved for a summons on the accused and a search warrant to seize the copies already printed and exposed for sale,

THE OTHER CASE.

Mr. Pereira next filed a plaint against J. P. Chelliah, also of Sea Street, who also sold these copies without authority and another plaint against A. R. Muttiah Ambalam and his brother charging them also with infringing the Copyright Ordinance.

He also moved for a search warrant to seize the block at M. D. Gunasena and Coy., Printers of the 5th Cross Street.

The Magistrate allowed process on Buhari, Chelliah and Ambalam and Bros., and search warrants to seize and produce the copies of the photograph printed and exposed for sale and the block itself.

Finance Bill Passes First Reading

LONDON, May 8.

At 1 a.m. the House of Commons adopted first reading of Finance Bill embodying Land-Tax and the Budget.—Reuter.

BRITAIN & BOYCOTT

—:o:—

Liberal Party On Present Position

DECISION TO RAISE QUESTION DURING INDIA DEBATE.

LONDON, May 7.

The situation in India with special reference to picketing and boycotting was considered at a meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party which decided that either Mr. Lloyd George or Sir Herbert Samuel should present the party view during the debate on India Office estimates on 13th May. It is understood that this view is one of apprehension as regards the present position of boycott.—Reuter.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

—:o:—

How A Lady Lost Her Money.

For alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,463, Joseph P. Fernandez, was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Friday.

The Police in asking for a remand of the accused to police custody stated that Miss Mary Davies who used to reside as a sub-tenant in one of the rooms of F. D'Souza at Mahabir Building, preferred a complaint to the police that he induced her to put her money in the Bank to be newly started by him.

HIGH INTEREST.

She had about Rs. 2,059 in the Post Office Savings Bank and on the representation made by the accused that she would get a high rate of interest, she withdrew it from the Savings Bank and deposited the same with him. After some time D'Souza and others induced her to transfer the account in the fixed deposit account where she would get 7 per cent interest. She agreed and D'Souza then passed a receipt for Rs. 2,000. The accused signed the receipt in the capacity of the Secretary and the remaining accused who are absconding affixed their signatures as members of the Managing Committee. Later on s' also gave her ornaments to D'Souza for safe custody in the Bank.

SUSPICION ROUSED.

Recently, she became suspicious and instituted inquiries and she found that the money had been misused and D'Souza, the principal accused had absconded.

She then lodged a complaint + the police and the accused was arrested. The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody till May 22.

BRITISH EXPLORER'S FATE

—:o:—

Anxiety Relieved.

LONDON, May 8.

Anxiety concerning the fate of the British explorer Augustine Courtauld who has not been heard of since November when he was marooned in Greenland icecap has been relieved by a despatch from Copenhagen that he has been found and will return to the British basecamp.

Angmagsalik—Courtauld is safe and is returning to basecamp with Watkins.—Reuter.

"BIRTH OF A NEW NATION"

—:o:—

Mr. Sen Gupta Unfurls National Flag.

(From Our Correspondent)

MANGALORE, May 7.

Sjt. Sen-Gupta with Mr. Prakasam and party reached Mangalore from Mercara at 10 a.m. and was received by a large crowd of people. A guard of Honour was presented by the local volunteers. He was taken in procession with music and singing of national songs by Deshasevikas to the Conference premises where Sjt' Sen-Gupta unfurled the national Flag. In the course of the short speech he said that the ceremony signified the birth of a new nation.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE MASSES.

—:o:—

India Should Buy Foreign Cloth

MANCHESTER'S PREPOSTEROUS DEMAND.

LONDON, May 4.

A resolution to be moved by Sir Arthur Haworth, Manchester Exchange on Tuesday, protests against the damaging policy directed against Lancashire goods by the Congress Party, expresses sympathy with the natural aspirations of the Indian community to Self-Government but fails to see how this can be assisted by additional protective duties upon necessaries of life for a population whose purchasing power is already too low:

"The real welfare of the Indian consumer is being sacrificed to the short-sighted and selfish policy of a small industrial group who wish to maintain higher prices than warranted by the state of the market and which could not be obtained by open competition..... The hostility to Britain particularly Lancashire expressed by the boycott has been cultivated beyond all economic reasons.

The resolution refers to "the part played by British administration in fostering India's "progress" and says that in view of the consideration the Government and the people of this country have already given to the Nationalist proposals it is time the hostility should cease and India and Britain realise the value of goodwill and fair dealing in mutual relations."

The lengthy resolution finally urges the Government to make strong representations to the Government of India to secure the end of the boycott and so enable the consumers to exercise freedom to purchase British goods and also exert their influence so that the Government may reduce import duty on textiles in the interests both of the Indian consumer and Lancashire industry.

"The Manchester Guardian," whilst admitting Lancashire's grievance doubts the wisdom of the protest and opines that any attempt on the part of Government to enforce it would raise still more evils. Picketing has become infinitely harder to meet by rough and ready methods of force and suppression at the hands of the Government.

The journal condemns bluster and "Damn the Consequences" attitude and urges that Lancashire has more to gain from a settlement by peaceful negotiation even at some present loss than by Indian chaos. Strident agitation ill becomes the great industry and it wou'd have been more decent to await Lord Irwin's explanation that the Government has not wantonly sacrificed our interests but that the wider interests of Lancashire and a settled India are identical.—"Hindu."

CALCUTTA COLLEGE STREET OUTRAGE.

—:o:—

Motive Behind The Incident.

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Two more suggestions have been advanced with regard to the motive for the outrage at College Street Bookshop yesterday morning, resulting in the death of three persons. It is stated that the book entitled "Prachin Kahin," whose author was Bholanath Sen, proprietor of Sen Brothers, Booksellers, contained the portrait of Mahomet to which exception had been taken by Muslims as it is contrary to their religious tenets and the deceased, Mr. Sen, was awaiting orders from the authorities regarding deletion or otherwise of the portrait. The other suggestion is that the attack was due to private grudge. It is stated that Mr. Sen and his assistant were instrumental, sometime ago, in getting some pickpockets arrested by police and the assailants are believed to be associates of the arrested pickpockets.—A.P.

Details Not Known.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 8.

Stockholm—Apart from the fact that it was Ahrenberg who wirelessed from aeroplane the news of Courtauld's safety, no details are available as to how he was found.—Reuter.

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